SECOND EDITION.

Newport Daily News.

SECOND EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1891. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

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JAPANESE GOODS!

Which comprise choice Vases, Bowls, Plates, Saucers, Coffee Cups and Saucers, Candlesticks, Flower Pots, Butter Plates, Teapots, China Boxes, Fans, etc.

Our special endeavor has been in importing goods to secure articles of graceful design, rare colorings and choice quality.

KAZANJIAN & CO.

☞This is our last season and it will be a very brief one.

First Edition.

THREE O'CLOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH
To the Associated Press.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Jay Gould's Funding Scheme to Be Considered Today.

The Annual Report of the Condition of the Road.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Sun this morning says it is able to announce, in advance of the annual meeting of the Union Pacific railway today, the particulars of the funding scheme that Jay Gould will recommend for adoption, and which no doubt will be accepted. The plan is a collateral trust mortgage of $25,000,000 of the Union Pacific Railway Company secured by several of the best class of auxiliary companies' bonds, bearing five per cent. The chief purpose of the collateral trust mortgage is to fund the floating debt, which admittedly amounts to upward of $12,000,000. The securities taken up by the mortgages are those of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, Oregon Short Line and other companies. It may be authoritatively stated that Mr. Gould intends to take $5,000,000 of the new bonds.

BOSTON, April 29.—The Union Pacific issues its annual report to its stockholders today. In some particulars it is made up upon a slightly different basis from last year, but it practically follows the same form and is complete in detail, like its predecessors. It is not as unfavorable as was expected, the deficit for the whole system being only $275,036. This loss, President Dillon says in his introductory remarks, "is due to the large increase in the operating expenses of the system. The increase in operating expenses is in part accounted for by the fact that a larger amount of freight was moved at lower rates in 1890 than in 1889. If the percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings had been the same in 1890 as in 1889, the system would have shown a surplus for the year of $2,479,976 after payment of all charges, instead of a deficit of $2,750,36." Figures for the Union Pacific proper are based upon the same mileage as last year, but the mileage of the Union Pacific system was increased January 1, 1890, by the addition of the St. Joseph & Grand Island, Kansas City & Omaha and the O. R. & N. rail lines, and on April 1, 1890, by the addition of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, Fort Worth & Denver City and Pan Handle railroad lines. This brought the mileage of the system up to 7,509, of which gross earnings were $18,049,248 and net, $12,238,084 in 1890, against gross of $39,669,600 and net of $19,676,047 in 1889. The percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings was 71.57, against 65.58. The table of operations of the system as given below, however, is made up on the above mileage plus 388 miles of Central branch and 175 miles jointly owned; or 87 for Union Pacific, a total of 475, and a grand total of 8,075 miles of rail lines.

Union Pacific proper, 1,821 miles—Gross earnings, $20,439,208; increase, $602,652; net earnings, $7,274,759; decrease, $1,011,020; surplus, $1,886,692; decrease, $605,718.

Union Pacific system, 8,075 miles—Gross earnings, $41,599,201; increase, $3,597,138; net earnings $12,839,066; decrease, $1,381,491; total income, $12,420,850; decrease, $630,745; total expenditures, $13,695,887; increase, $320,055; deficit, $275,037, against a surplus of $975,763 last year.

During the past year $901,000 Kansas Pacific consolidated bonds and $7,513,000 Union Pacific sinking fund 8s have been paid from the proceeds of land sales, leaving outstanding $750,000 in sinking fund 8s at the close of the year. The proceeds of land sales subject to this mortgage will be sufficient to eventually retire all the lands and leave a surplus to the company of $3,250,000. The estimated value of the lands subject to the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific mortgages contraction cash and interest to accrue is $16,980,419.

The net decrease in the Union Pacific Company's funded debt for the year was $8,121,700. The balance to credit of income account, December 31, 1890, was $9,478,989, against $7,714,585 the previous year. The gross floating debt of the company amounted to $21,418,091. Of this $10,162,234 was bills payable, in which item there was a decrease of $2,591,600. The net floating debt was $6,874,041, against $4,489,563 December 31, 1889, an increase of $2,385,378.

Mr. Jay Gould and his associate directors of the Union Pacific spent yesterday in conference upon the affairs of the corporation. Mr. Gould appeared to be in unusual good health and spirits. He spoke most hopefully of the general outlook and of the Union Pacific's prospects. He said to a reporter:—"Union Pacific will earn a dividend this year. The Oregon Short Line system has turned the corner, and in January and February earned all its charges, including the dividend upon Oregon Railway and Navigation stock. I am not yet prepared to talk about a blanket mortgage for Union Pacific. Mr. Dillon has that matter in charge." President Dillon, it is understood, believes that Union Pacific stock will earn five per cent. the present year. The gross earnings per mile from the whole system were $5,515, against $5,069 the previous year, and the net earnings were $1,627, against $1,699 in the preceding year. The total tons of freight moved on the entire system were 8,560,000, against 7,478,871 in 1889, and carried one mile 2,330,147,018, against 2,057,141,350. The average rate per ton per mile was 1.381 cents, against 1.405. The average rate per passenger per mile was 2.330 cents, against 2.414 in 1889. The number of stockholders has been reduced from 4,961 to 4,890. Massachusetts holds 25 per cent. of the stock, as compared with 26 per cent. a year ago. Foreign holdings increased from 171,000 to 200,000 shares, and New York holdings decreased from 233,000 to 218,000 shares.

INDIANS CANNOT GO TO WAR.

An Important Decision in the Trial of Lieutenant Casey's Murderer.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 29.—Judges Shiras and Edgerton yesterday overruled the objection made by the defense in the trial of Plenty Horses for killing Lieutenant Casey, in which it was claimed the judges had no jurisdiction, because there was a war between the Indians and the United States, and that the killing was an act of war. The court denied that the Indians had a right to go to war and affirmed that they were not a separate nation, but upon the same level as Americans, subject to laws made by Congress. This theory is entirely new and important as bearing upon the admissability of evidence relating to the existence of war. The court permitted it to be given, believing that it might be one of the causes that led to the calamitous act. The defense devoted the day to the presentation of evidence upon their theory that there was a belligerant condition of affairs, and that the killing of Casey was an act in consequence of such condition.

The Whitely Reaper Factory to Be Sold.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 29.—The Whitely reaper factory, the largest reaper factory in the world, has been appraised under the direction of a receiver, and will be sold in thirty days. The works with the machinery cost over $1,500,000.

A Boston Banking Firm to Be Dissolved.

BOSTON, April 29.—Official announcement of the dissolution of the firm of Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., April 30. The New York members organize as Messrs. Baring, Magoun & Co., with the addition of Mr. Cecil Baring. The resident partners in Boston continue business as Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Governor Pennoyer's Letter to President Harrison.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—President Harrison has received the following telegram from Governor Pennoyer of Oregon:—"I sincerely regret to learn of the accident to your sister, and as sincerely hope it will not result seriously. I express the unanimous sentiment of the people of Oregon when I assure you of their earnest wish that no untoward event will prevent your proposed visit to our state."

The Grip Reaches London.

LONDON, April 29.—The influenza has reached London, though not in a virulent form. The death rate in Sheffield proves to be much larger than in the last epidemic.

Financial Affairs in Austria.

LONDON, April 29.—The Standard's Buenos Ayres correspondent says:—"In an interview President Pelegrini stated that the Argentine government had decided to issue notes against reserve silver to be legal tender at par-value for all obligations in future, but not to affect debts incurred before the issue is decreed. A law will be passed declaring contracts not made in the legal currency invalid. Thus it will be impossible for creditors legally to recover gold. The government found it impossible to obtain sufficient gold for a gold basis. The banks gave official notice of their inability to control the gold premium. President Pelegrini is of the opinion that it will be beneficial, both to bondholders and to the government, if the whole of the external debt is consolidated on a three per cent. basis."

A LOUISIANA DEFAULTER.

Secretary of State Strong Voluntarily Gives Himself Up to the Authorities.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—Colonel W. A. Strong, the defaulting secretary of the state of Louisiana, voluntarily surrendered himself yesterday to the authorities at Baton Rouge. He was secretary of state of Louisiana for eight years. In 1887 he was charged with embezzlement of the public funds to the amount of $1,000. Strong was popular and evidently thought he would be acquitted, if brought to court. He was tried three times. On the last trial, while the jury was coming in with a verdict of guilty, Strong received a timely warning from someone and slipped out of the court house just as the verdict was brought in. He disappeared in a mysterious manner. He lived for sometime in concealment in north Louisiana. Being well known to many neighbors they kept his secret. He soon fled to Mexico, where he had a hard struggle and was in constant dread of arrest. He finally concluded to return to Louisiana, preferring the penitentiary to existence across the Rio Grande.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Plan of Campaign Adopted by the National Executive Board.

NEW YORK, April 29.—President Polk of the Farmers' Alliance has just issued a proclamation to the order, in which he sets forth the plan of campaign which the national executive board has adopted, and counsels the sub-alliances to cease internal bickerings and to get rid of disloyal members. The plan of campaign consists of a system of lectures by which an army of 35,000 lecturers will plead for the cause. It is also stated in the proclamation that arrangements are being made for the holding of two or more grand Alliance mass meetings in each of the Alliance states during the year, or as many more as the brotherhood may desire.

Complains of the Delay in the Sayward Case.

LONDON, April 29.—The Times complains of the delay of the Sayward case in the United States Supreme Court. It declares that the action of the United States authorities in the case almost invites the civilized world to express an opinion, and says that Lord Salisbury's refusal to mix diplomatic negotiations with legal proceedings is amply vindicated.

A Duel with Pistols in a Virginia Saloon.

ROANOKE, Va., April 29.—Nick Flood and Charles L. Ross had a duel with pistols in Marshall's café yesterday. Ross is dead, but Flood, although shot in the mouth and breast, will probably recover. The shooting was the result of a quarrel at a card table about six weeks ago. Flood is a dangerous character. A few months ago he stabbed Martin O'Marra nearly to death, and subsequently almost killed a man named Payne, of this city, with a billiard cue.

The Imperial Institute.

LONDON, April 29.—The Queen has issued a warrant affirming the constitution of the Imperial Institute. The Prince of Wales is president and there are eighteen governors, twelve chosen by the Queen and six by the president, besides the following ex officio governors:—The archbishop of Canterbury, the lord high chancellor, the speaker of the House of Commons, the chairman of the county council, the lord mayor of Dublin, the lord mayor of London, the provost of Edinburg, the governor of the Bank of England and representatives of the colonies, Chamber of Commerce, etc.

The Winter Wheat Crop Benefited by the Recent Rains.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The Farmers' Review this week will say:—"In all the states covered by our inquiries, the recent rains have materially advanced the prospects of the crop of winter wheat. The improvement has averaged seven and one-half per cent. In all the states, Kansas showing the least gain and Illinois the greatest."

Charged with Robbing the "Monon" Railroad.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A morning paper says:—"A bomb shell exploded in the office of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad yesterday. It was aimed at Assistant President William L. Breyfogle. It was in the shape of a document sent to President Samuel Thomas by Henry Crawford, late attorney for the road, containing about ten distinct charges against Breyfogle, declaring in effect that he had looted and robbed the 'Monon.' The allegations are deemed the most serious arraignment made of the late 'Monon' management. General Thomas declared that the charges must be investigated at once."

He Gets $9,558 Damages.

PORTLAND, Me., April 29.—In the case of Augustus S. H. Libby, a railroad mail agent, who had five ribs and his nose broken, one lung punctured by a broken rib and spine injured in an accident to a Maine Central train at Oakland in 1889, was given $9,558 damages by a jury in the supreme court this morning. He sued for $20,000.

The Old Colony Railroad's Financial Report.

BOSTON, April 29.—The report of the Old Colony Railroad Company for the quarter ending March 31 gives gross earnings, $1,711,864; increase, $50,847; net, $340,543; decrease, $222,503; charges, $434,082; increase, $11,771; deficit, $4,880; increase, $234,554. The deficit this year was swelled by the payment of $130,022 on account of the Quincy disaster.

The present U. S. Govt. Chemist says:

"Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder is absolutely free from ammonia, alum, lime and other adulterants."

A. E. Woodward

Second Edition.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH
To the Associated Press.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Little Business Done to Adjourn on Friday.

[Special to the Daily News.]

PROVIDENCE, April 29.

Senate.

The session in the senate, like that of the house, was an exceedingly quiet and uneventful one. The act appropriating $50,000 for the Rhode Island exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago was indefinitely postponed, after a very short discussion.

House.

The house concurred in the joint resolution of adjournment on Friday next sent down from the senate.

The bill allowing the city of Providence to spend $2,000,000 for sewers was passed.

The bill giving the Grand Army post at Wakefield $1,500 to assist in the building of a memorial hall in that town failed to get the necessary two-thirds vote, and was lost.

It is not likely that any measures of importance will be passed during the remainder of the session, or that much business of any kind will be done.

AFRAID OF MAY DAY.

Paris Fears an Anarchist Outbreak.

PARIS, April 29.—A most serious feeling of alarm prevails in official circles here at the possibility of an anarchist outbreak on the first of May. As a result the military and police are making every preparation possible to effectively meet and promptly suppress any disorder on the part of the anarchists or others. Several violent anarchist manifestos intended to incite the soldiers composing the garrison of Paris and its neighborhood to revolt have recently been circulated by agents of the anarchists. Several of these incendiary documents are in the possession of the police, who are now engaged in searching the residences of the anarchist leaders. To each soldier of the garrison one hundred rounds of ball cartridge have been distributed. The mill authorities have also arranged plans of communication with the different military posts, barracks and forts, and have completed arrangements for the concentration and distribution at points of vantage of the troops available in case of disorder.

TO STRIKE ON MAY 1.

Twelve Thousand Iowa Miners Drop their Picks and Shovels on Friday.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 29.—There seems now to be a general impression that nearly 12,000 coal miners in Iowa will strike May 1. W. H. Scott, president of the Miners' Association of Iowa, said yesterday that nearly every miner in Iowa would drop his pick and shovel on the night of the 30th, and would not resume work again until eight hours is recognized as a day's work by every operator in the union.

Death of a Connecticut Manufacturer.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., April 29.—Crossly Fitton, aged fifty-one, a well-known woolen manufacturer, died this morning. He was born in Oldham, England. He had been connected with the Rock Manufactory for twenty-four years.

The Anti-Pinkerton Bill Defeated.

BOSTON, April 29.—The house of representatives this afternoon defeated, by a roll call, 83 to 82, the bill to prevent the employment of Pinkerton detectives.

Struck by a Locomotive.

PROVIDENCE, April 29.—At 7.30 o'clock this morning John McCarty, aged 40, employed as a mason's tender at F. A. Ingerson's was at work at the new Smith street bridge when engine 132 of the New York, Providence & Boston railroad came along and struck him. He was seriously hurt about the head and was taken to the Rhode Island Hospital.

A Baltimore Country Home Burned.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Ingleside, the country home of B. N. Baker, was burned last night. The loss is about $50,000; partially insured.

The Hawaiians Clamoring for a Republic.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A San Francisco special to the Press says that Honolulu advices report that Minister Carter has resigned from the Cabinet and that the people are clamoring for a republic. It is said that the life of the Queen is in danger.

The Union Pacific Stockholders' Meeting.

BOSTON, April 29.—President Dillon called the Union Pacific stockholders' meeting to order at 10.23 this morning in the Ames building, and at 10.25 the polls were declared opened for two hours for the one hundred stockholders present to choose fifteen directors. It was immediately voted to approve the company's acquisition of the $13,250,000 Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railroad Company's stock, $7,180,000 consolidated mortgage bonds of this company, the $3,265,000 Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern five per cent. bonds and collateral trust bonds of the same company for $1,750,000 and minor securities. The stockholders then voted to approve all the directors' acts and to annul and declare *ultra virus* the famous Rock Island-St. Paul bridge contract with the Union Pacific, which it was declared had never been submitted to the board of directors of the company or to the government directors.

The guarantees of the $13,000,000 Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern five per cent. bonds was approved.

It was voted to authorize the directors to make use of the treasury assets for a collateral trust bond to pay the company's floating debt, etc.

At 10.45 the meeting took a recess to 12.25 for the tellers to count the votes. The only change in the Union Pacific board was the election of S. H. H. Clark, in place of Mr. Holcombe, whom he succeeded as general manager.

THE BARNABY CASE.

Funeral of Mrs. J. B. Barnaby This Morning.

[Special dispatch to the Daily News.]

PROVIDENCE, April 29.—The funeral of the late Josephine A. Barnaby, whose mysterious death has caused such a stir in this city, took place very quietly this morning from the Barnaby residence on Broadway. The services being private, there were not many present outside the immediate family, which included Mrs. Conrad, Mr. Allan of Boston and his mother and some cousins of the deceased from Bristol, together with some of the neighbors, the servants of the family, Colonel Winship and Dr. T. T. Graves and his counsel, Mr. Ballou, who drew Mrs. Barnaby's will two years ago. The casket was a handsome one, and there were several floral offerings. The interment was at Swan Point Cemetery.

There are no startling developments in this strange case today. Both Dr. Graves and the representatives of the family have engaged detectives to look into the case, and one has gone to the Adirondacks to inquire into Dr. Graves's stories about Mr. Bennett, who, it is expected, will come to Providence to personally deny the stories circulated about him. It is expected that when Mr. Conrad, son-in-law of the deceased, arrives, some definite action will be taken. In the meantime public opinion very strongly condemns the course of Dr. Graves in slandering the memory of the deceased, and it is confidently expected that when the detective returns from Bennett's he will have a different story to tell.

The will made in Chester, Penn., has not yet arrived, and when it does a lively time is expected, as the family do not intend to allow it to go through the probate court without a contest.

MR. BLAIR'S REJECTION.

What the Chinese Minister at Washington Says on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A representative of the Associated Press this morning called at the Chinese legation here and had an interview with Minister Yen in regard to the declination of his government to receive Senator Blair as the accredited representative of the United States. Mr. Yen said, through an interpreter, that he had received a cable despatch from the Chinese foreign office which he was instructed to lay before Secretary Blaine without delay, expressing the unwillingness of the Emperor to receive Mr. Blair. Other than this Mr. Yen had received no instructions, written or otherwise, from his government on the subject. The exact language of the cable despatch or whether the reasons for this action were given, Mr. Yen declined to state. Personally he had a very high opinion of Senator Blair. He had met him several times, and had always found him to be a very courteous gentleman. At the time Senator Blair was nominated minister to China Mr. Yen was in Peru, to which government he is also the representative of China, and did not return to the United States until early in the present month. He had never had occasion to ascertain what had been Senator Blair's attitude toward China or the Chinese residents in this country, and, not until his return, had the Senator's utterances on the Chinese question as reported in the Congressional Record been brought to his attention. The minister conveyed the impression that he had simply stated facts to his government, and, aside from that, had not sought to influence its decision either favorably to the Senator or unfavorably. This action of the Chinese authorities has not created the least excitement here, as it had been anticipated by many from the first. The proceeding is not a very unusual one and cannot be construed as indicating an unfriendly feeling toward this government.

FIRE IN A LONDON SUBURB.

Lumber Yards and Several Tenement Houses Burned.

LONDON, April 29.—An extensive and disastrous fire occurred here early this morning at Duffy & Son's lumber yards at Bermondsey a southeastern suburb of this city. The lumber yard was surrounded by a number of tenement houses occupied by poor people, nearly all of which are destroyed, together with the lumber yards. Considerable distress exists among the poor people who were bereft of their homes and belongings by the flames.

FRENCHY NO. 2

Arrested in New Jersey for the "Shakespeare" Murder.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 29.—The police of this city today arrested a man who is supposed to be an Algerian sailor, and took him to police headquarters. The man was quickly identified as "Frenchy No. 2." He is a boss cattle driver on tramp cattle ships, and was arrested in London, England, and imprisoned several weeks, but the authorities there were unable to identify him as "Jack the Ripper." He is a cousin of the man arrested in New York and known as "Frenchy No. 1."

Carrying on Business as Usual.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Business was transacted as usual this morning at the Ninth National Bank and there was nothing to indicate its loss of $100,000. The amount of deposits was up to the average. This forenoon $900,000 was sent to the Clearing House. No loans have been called in and everything is going on as usual.

Antique Furniture.

New importation of

Dutch Silver:

Coffee Spoons, Oyster Forks
Bon Bon Boxes,
Liquor Glasses and Bottles (silver mounted)
Trays, Cream Pitchers, Baskets, etc.

ENGLISH HALL CLOCKS,

MAHOGANY AND MARQUETRIE

TEA TABLES.

GEO. E. VERNON & CO.

FIRE AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

A Loss of Fully a Quarter of a Million.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 29.—There was a terrible conflagration here this morning. The loss is fully a quarter of a million dollars; insurance, over $150,000. The fire, which commenced at 4 A. M. in Campbell & Co.'s furniture factory on Kingstreet, soon got beyond control of the fire department and rapidly took in everything in the near neighborhood. It was 7 o'clock before the flames were under control, and the field of destruction covered twenty-two acres. The loss is divided about as follows:—Campbell & Co., furniture factory, loss $75,000; insurance, $50,000. G. G. Lilly, two-story brick block, loss $10,000. Peak's warehouse, loss, $15,000; insurance, $13,000. The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company's freight depot, complete loss on building, about $25,000; contents estimated at $25,000. There were also seventy-five freight cars destroyed, about fifty of them being filled with miscellaneous freight. The loss on these cars will be $75,000, making a total loss to the railroad company of about $125,000; insurance not known. There were several small buildings destroyed, which may aggregate $10,000 in loss.

While this fire was raging in its greatest fury another broke out on East Montgomery avenue, near the Grand View Hotel, and a two-story brick building and eight frame cottages were destroyed, involving a loss of about $30,000, fully covered by insurance.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES NEED NOT PAY DUTIES.

Judge Lacombe in the United States circuit court at New York on Monday rendered a decision admitting free of duty some $3,000 worth of stained-glass windows imported from Munich by the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Philadelphia, to be used in a chapel. Under the old tariff law the importation of such articles by religious societies, to be used for religious purposes, was allowed free of duty. The McKinley bill did not repeal the clause, but Collector Erhardt wanted the matter tested and asked for the payment of duty amounting to nearly $1,500. Judge Lacombe reversed the collector's order and the windows were allowed to enter free.—[New York Recorder.

The above will be good news to the members of St. Mary's parish in this city, as the new memorial windows for that church are also to come from Austria, and the addition of fifty per cent. to their cost in the way of duty would make quite a difference to the church.

Stop at Clarke's

AND SEE THE

PICTURE

Given Away

WITH THE

New York Recorder.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE,

24 WASHINGTON SQ.

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

New consignment of Decorated China just received.
Home-made bread and cake always on hand.
Brush Trays, Pitchers, Hairpin and Pin Trays, Bon Bon Trays, Cups and Saucers, Nut Dishes, etc.
Orders taken for all kinds of fine embroidery and sewing.

POWELL'S

COMPOUND SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES,

An excellent spring tonic.

Frank L. Powell, Chemist,
Cor. Thames and Pelham Sts.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

MORNING NEWS.

BENNETT IS BLAMED

FOR THE MURDER OF MILLIONAIRE BARNABY'S WIDOW.

PROVIDENCE, April 29.—Dr. T. Thatcher Graves has at last stated pretty plainly his own theory of Mrs. Barnaby's murder. He has practically accused Ed A. Bennett of having sent to Mrs. Barnaby the deadly draught that caused her death. These are the words in which he made a brief comment in the course of an interview with a newspaper man:

"It is remarkable who could have known Mrs. Barnaby's country habits and sent her the poison so carefully labelled. It looks fearfully as if the murderer knew her habits intimately. Mr. Bennett must have known this."

This strong statement, seemingly without reserve or hypothesis, has taken the city by surprise. To the newspaper men who have listened to, and watched the tendency of his comments since his return, this final flat-footed statement, was not altogether unexpected.

All that he had said about the matter since he stepped from the train has been the pointing of the silent finger, now he has broken the silence with "there is the man." But public attention no sooner followed the attention of Dr. Graves' accusing finger than it finds itself

Stumbling Over Numerous Obstacles

and confronted by things which no one has yet explained.

The first of these is the assumption that Bennett knew that Mrs. Barnaby's mail was to be addressed in Mrs. Worrell's care. This means one of two things, either that Mrs. Barnaby corresponded with Bennett and kept him posted in regard to her constantly changing address, or else that Bennett knew Mrs. Worrell and where she lived and was going to spend the winter. There is not the slightest testimony to support the first of these theories.

Miss Hanley, who was brought into the closest relations with Mrs. Barnaby, and who handled her mail and wrote her letters, never knew of any letter passing between Bennett and Mrs. Barnaby.

The alternate theory, that Bennett knew Mrs. Worrall, and where she was, is equally untenable. Mrs. Worrall did not begin her relations with Mrs. Barnaby until after the latter had left the Adirondacks. She did not visit Mrs. Barnaby, and never met Bennett.

Then comes the curious fact of the Boston postmark. This neither Dr. Graves nor any one else has attempted to explain, and on this point as much as on any, hinges the mysterious murder.

Dr. Graves' Suggestion

that the improper relations between Mrs. Barnaby and Bennett may have furnished stock in trade for a blackmailing scheme whose originators sent the poisoned whisky in a fit of anger at the failure of their plans to extort money, strikes almost every one here as a strangely fantastic idea, and has created a more unfavorable feeling against Dr. Graves than anything he has said.

Yesterday a man from Danielsonville, Conn., who claimed to have known Dr. Graves a long time and to be familiar with his record, made statements damaging to the doctor's reputation. These statements were shown to Dr. Graves, who at once started for Providence, prepared to prove the truth of his statements.

One interesting and significant fact brought out was the statement of Miss Hanley, made reluctantly, and only after persistent questioning, that Bennett was a low-lived drunken fellow. This statement is important in many ways. Miss Hanley knows more than any one—except, possibly Dr. Graves—about the

Scenes at Blue Mountain Lake

last summer. She knows a great deal more than she is willing to tell at present, and the fact that the only statement which she has made in regard to matters there tallies exactly with Dr. Graves' statement on the same points shows that extraordinary conditions existed at the Adirondack camp.

If such a state of affairs did exist, and if Mrs. Bennett, angry at her husband's relations with Mrs. Barnaby, forbade the latter to ever visit the place again, the kernel of this strong-shelled nut lies there in the pine woods.

Granting the truth of these statements, and admitting that letters have passed between Bennett and Mrs. Barnaby since the latter left the camp at Blue Mountain lake, another possible theory shadows itself forth, and another motive, a wife's jealousy, more powerful even than the love of money, may have sent the poisoned whisky on its deadly errand.

No one has yet unravelled the mystery, and until some one does there will be plenty of sympathy for all those whose names are so closely connected with the case. To say that

A Wave of Public Indignation

has swept over this city because of the accusation Dr. T. Thatcher Graves has made concerning the late Mrs. Josephine B. Barnaby would but feebly express the true sentiment.

Moving as she did in good society, her name to all purposes and intents muzzled, her reputation is assailed, her memory blackened, and her two surviving daughters plunged into unutterable grief.

Col. Winship, the tried and ever true friend and business associate of J. B. Barnaby, boils over with indignation, and stamps as cowardly, ungrateful and churlish the man who, erstwhile, was the beneficiary of the dead woman, her trusted agent, her physician, her closest friend. If what Col. Winship says is true, he will not rest satisfied until he has made Dr. Graves make good that which he has said.

One of the Greatest Mysteries

of the hour is the origin of the bogus messages which were sent to Mrs. Graves. Everybody is asking for the disclosure of the author, and from what is dropped here there will be no need of going to Chicago for the identity of one of the persons.

It will have to come, and under proper pressure it may come to the surface.

Enough has been learned to demonstrate that the police have located the boy who delivered the messages, and to quite clearly prove that the author was some one not a resident of this state.

The police promise racy developments in the near future.

Miss Couzins' Battle.

CHICAGO, April 29.—At a session of the board of control, Judge Waite, Miss Couzins' attorney, served a notice of injunction upon the board enjoining the controllers, the national commission, Mrs. Bertha M. H. Palmer and the executive committees, from interfering with Secretary Couzins or demanding of her any books, papers, etc., that she might have. It stated that application would be made for a permanent injunction and a settlement of the controversy.

PLAYING WINNING BALL.

Quaker City Nationals Unable to Solve Clarkson's Curves—Results of Yesterday's Games Elsewhere.

BOSTON, April 29.—The Bostons had an easy time with Gleason, while Clarkson was a puzzle to the Phillies. Sullivan began to pitch in the eighth, but only retired one of the first seven men, two getting hits, three bases on balls and one being safe on a muff by Sullivan, then he gave way to Nichols, who speedily ended the game. The Phillies were not up to the mark in their fielding work.

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	4	1	2	2	0	4	1	0
Stovey, rf	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b	5	2	1	1	1	8	1	0
M. Sullivan, lf	5	1	1	3	1	4	0	0
Quinn, 2b	4	2	2	2	1	0	1	0
Brodie, cf	5	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Nash, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	2	3	0
Ganzel, c	5	1	2	3	0	6	0	0
Clarkson, p	4	1	1	2	0	0	3	0
J. Sullivan, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nichols, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	39	11	12	16	3	27	9	1

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	BH	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hamilton, lf	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
Delehanty, 1b	5	0	1	1	0	7	1	1
Thompson, rf	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Myers, 2b	4	2	2	2	1	3	2	0
Brown, c	3	1	1	1	1	6	1	1
Mayer, cf	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
Allen, ss	3	1	1	2	1	1	5	2
Gleason, p	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	6	8	9	3	24	10	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	1	6	0	3	1		—11
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	—6

Earned runs—Boston 6, Philadelphia 1. Two-base hits—M. Sullivan, Ganzel, Clarkson, Allen. Three-base hit—Quinn. Home run—Brodie. Stolen bases—Boston 4. Base on balls—Boston 6, Philadelphia 5. Base on errors—Boston 1, Philadelphia 1. Struck out—Boston 4, Philadelphia 4. Umpire—Hurst.

New York, 5; Brooklyn, 4.

New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—New York 3, Brooklyn 1. Base hits—New York 14, Brooklyn 10. Errors—New York 2, Brooklyn 1. Batteries—Welch, Buckley and Clark; Carruthers and Kinslow.

Chicago, 11; Cincinnati, 6.

Chicago	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	—11	
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Chicago 8, Cincinnati 3. Base hits—Chicago 4, Cincinnati 9. Errors—Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge; Duryea and Harrington.

Pittsburg, 17; Cleveland, 6.

Pittsburg	2	0	3	2	0	4	1	0	—17	
Cleveland	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg 5, Cleveland 3. Base hits—Pittsburg 17, Cleveland 10. Errors—Pittsburg 4, Cleveland 6. Batteries—Staley, Mack and Berger; Viau and Doyle.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 13; Louisville, 0.
At Philadelphia—Boston, 9; Athletics, 4.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 19; Washington, 3.
At Cincinnatti—Cincinnati, 9; Columbus, 8.

Other Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 12; Albany, 11.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 11; Syracuse, 7.
At Troy—Lebanon, 14; Troy, 1.
At Providence—New Haven, 4; Providence, 3.

THEY HAD ALL VOTED.

Interesting Developments Concerning the Men Killed at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The dispatch from Rome, to the effect that Rudini, after repeated interviews with Baron Fava, has decided upon the terms of his answer to Secretary Blaine, and that that answer will be to the effect that Italy will not rest satisfied with the explanation given by the United States, arrived here at a peculiar opportune time. The report called for by the attorney general, relative to the status of the Italians who were killed by the New Orleans mob, has been received at the department of justice. Details as to the character of this report have not been made public, but those who are in a position to be advised as to what the contents are say that the contents show that every one of the Italians who were lynched voted at the last election in New Orleans.

Whether or not they had all taken out naturalization papers is not known, but it has always been held that a vote is equivalent to a declaration of an intention to become a citizen, and consequently the absence of papers is not material. In view of this fact, the concluding clause of the last letter of Secretary Blaine to Rudini will be recalled. It will show that these Italians were not in the peace of the United States if they were Italian subjects. President Harrison is not likely to send a message to congress asking that an indemnity be voted to any of the families of these lynched Italians on the ground that they were subjects of the King of Italy, when the records show that every one of them voted at the last election in New Orleans.

And the congress of the United States would not waste any more time on such a recommendation if it should be received from the executive than was required to vote to lay it on the the table. Rudini, if he shall be stimulated by the desire to carry out a jingo policy in order to satisfy the Crispi element, will find that the Italian ironclads have no terrors in the United States, and they do not seem as formidable to-day even, as they did three days ago, before the report of the destruction of two of the strongest vessels of the Chilian fleet by the movable torpedo.

Secretary Foster Seeking Points.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—To enable him to deal intelligently with the seal fishery controversy, Secretary Foster has selected J. Stanley Brown as a special agent to proceed to the Pribilov islands and there make an examination of the condition of affairs to report to him. Mr. Brown has been engaged for the past few years in geological investigations in connection with the geological survey bureau.

Priest and a Student Drowned.

TERRE BONNE, Que., April 29.—Rev. Fr. Lacasse, director of the college here, and a student named Courtemanche from Worcester, Mass., were carried over a dam and drowned. They were trying to cross the river in a boat.

Won by Tschigorin.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The chess match which has been played by cable since Oct. 23, W. Steinitz of this city and Mr. Tschigorin of Russia being the contestants, has resulted in favor of the Russian.

HILL'S GREAT HAUL.

ROBBED A BANK OF $400,000 WHILE ITS PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Ninth National bank has lost about $400,000 through the defalcation of President John T. Hill, who died on March 1 of consumption, at the age of 55 years. A few days ago the directors began an examination of the accounts, revealing the loss which a further examination by Bank Examiner Hepburn and a clearing house committee last night confirmed. Real estate of the bank, which has not been counted in the assets, will fill the hole, and the bank continues solvent.

Mr. Hill became president in 1887, and his defalcations, resulting from Wall street transactions, ran over several years. It was his custom to deposit securities with the bank from estates of which he was the executor at New Brunswick, N. J., whenever the bank was to be examined. At other times sealed envelopes, with nothing in them, were used to figure as assets to the directors. It is said he also lost money belonging to the estates of which he had charge. It was near midnight before Bank Examiner Hepburn made the following statement:

The Bank Has Solid Backing.

"An examination of the Ninth National bank reveals a defalcation of $400,000, chargeable to its former president. While the loss is serious, it does not impair the bank's solvency nor its ability to take care of its customers. Its assets, besides the loss mentioned, are of good character, its discount of exceptionally good character. The bank has owned for a period of fifteen years, eighty-five acres of land in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards of this city. As national banks are not allowed to own real estate for other than banking purposes, and whenever taken for debt not longer than five years, this real estate was charged off and has not appeared in the assets of the bank for many years, during which period it has largely appreciated in value. That is now restored at a valuation of $300,000; competent appraisers value it much higher. As evidence that the bank valuation is fully warranted and within limits the directors have executed an agreement to take the property at said valuation. This bank has been unfortunate, but it is perfectly sound and is entitled to and should receive the support of its depositors and the public."

The clearing house committee have also issued a statement to the effect that the bank's capital is unimpaired and commending the institution to the confidence of the depositors and public.

The bank was organized in 1861, with $1,000,000 capital. This was reduced four years ago to $700,000.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Friends of Bertha Everett Disbelieve Accident and Suicide Stories.

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., April 29.—Bertha Everett, who was found dead in the Parker house, Boston, last Friday, was the daughter of T. R. Everett of this place. Thursday morning last Bertha left for Haverhill, Mass., to live with a married sister. Her father purchased a through ticket for her and accompanied her as far as Tyrone. At Tyrone he overheard two gentlemen say they were going to Boston. Making their acquaintance he obtained their promise to see that Bertha reached Boston all right. Nothing more was heard from her until late last night, when a dispatch came announcing her death. The idea of suicide is scouted here, while the belief that the young woman met with foul play is rapidly gaining ground.

TRIAL WILL BE SHORT.

Principals in the Reed Murder Case All Plead Guilty.

EXETER, N. H., April 29.—Daniel Murphy and Frank Wood, charged with being principals in the murder of Elbridge G. Reed of Salem, N. H., on the night of Jan. 22, and Mrs. Elbridge G. Reed, charged with being both principal and accessory thereto, pleaded guilty in court before Chief Justice Doe. A lengthy trial will therefore be unnecessary. The state will briefly present its evidence, the judge will decide upon the degree of murder, and arguments and sentence will follow.

The evidence for the state is nearly all in, the evidence against the prisoners being very conclusive. Arguments for the defense will occupy to-day.

Searching for Mr. Smith.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The police of this city were informed yesterday by the police of Rutland, Vt., of the disappearance on Thursday last of Hon. Edward Smith of Pittsford. Mr. Smith was a member of the Vermont legislature and is a well-known manufacturer of fishing tackle. Mr. Smith disappeared while on a visit to Rutland. It is thought he is mentally deranged.

The Boycott Approved.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The joint committee of the Trunk Line association and the Central Traffic association had a long session yesterday. The committee heartily approved the action in the matter of the Chicago and Alton boycott. It was announced that none of the associated roads had yet broken the rules.

Sold for $25,000,000.

BUTTE, Mont., April 29.—It is rumored that the Anaconda mines have been sold for $25,000,000 to a syndicate represented by the Rothschilds. The story is that William Keyser, president of the Baltimore Copper company, will sail from New York for Europe, May 6, to make the transfer.

A Granite Combine.

CHICAGO, April 29.—A big combination of granite producers was formed here by representatives of almost all the large companies engaged in the industry west, south and north. The organization is to be known as the United States Granite Producers' association.

Horses and Buildings Burned.

DEDHAM, Mass., April 29.—A disastrous fire visited Dedham last night, and before it was extinguished had burned four buildings to the ground, and ten valuable horses were burned to death. The loss will exceed $50,000, covered almost entirely by insurance.

Not Intended for Publication.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Attorney General Miller yesterday afternoon received the report of District Attorney Grant at New Orleans on the killing of the Italians. In the parish prison there last month. He immediately sent it to Secretary Blaine, for whose use he said it had been obtained. The secretary refused to give the report but for publication, or to indicate in any way the nature of its contents.

THE ALTON BOYCOTT.

Disastrous Rate War Predicted, Which Will Result in Travelers Being Able to Enjoy Very Cheap Rides.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Among the well-informed railroad men in this city yesterday, it was said that, unless the boycott of the Chicago and Alton by the trunk lines were raised very soon, it would not be very long before a rate war would be begun that would cast into the shade all previous rate wars, and would utterly demoralize the trunk line roads and their connections. Up to the present time, it is asserted by the representatives of the Chicago and Alton Railroad company, their company has not cut the rates in the slightest degree, notwithstanding the boycott, and so far as they know there is no intention of doing so. But Mr. Charlton, the general passenger agent of the Chicago and Alton, intimated pretty plainly in Chicago that they might find it necessary to cut, rather than to increase the rate between Chicago and St. Louis, and Chicago and Kansas City, and it is the general opinion among railroad men that the Chicago and Alton must finally adopt that course if they wish to defeat their opponents.

Some years ago the Chicago and Alton took that course with the result that all the roads had to yield. The Chicago and Alton at that time cut the rate between New York and St. Louis and Kansas City all the way from $7 to $12, virtually at the last carrying passengers the whole length of their own road (from Chicago to St. Louis and from Chicago to Kansas City) for 50 cents and $1 respectively, and part of the time issuing round-trip tickets at the same rate. That lasted for some months, and resulted in the Chicago and Alton's gaining its point.

It is believed that it will not be many days before a similar policy will be inaugurated and that it will be a splendid opportunity for people who wish to take a trip as far as St. Louis or Kansas City. Under the present interstate commerce law, too, such a war on rates would be more beneficial to the public, because, once having cut the rate, the company doing so could only restore it after giving ten days notice to the interstate commission.

PERSECUTED ISRAELITES.

Greeks Endeavor to Commit a Wholesale Massacre, but are Prevented.

LONDON, April 29.—Dispatches from Corfu give the particulars of a serious outbreak of the Greeks against the Jewish inhabitants. The Greeks recently spread a report that the Jews had murdered a Christian girl for the feast of the Passover. The report was based upon the discovery of a child's body in the Jewish quarter, though the body was soon identified as that of the daughter of a leading Jew. The Jews, in their turn, declared that the Greeks had murdered the child as an excuse for rioting and plunder. The excitement over the murder finally became so great that 6000 Jews were compelled to close their shops and the government had to put a military cordon around the Jewish quarter. In spite of the cordon, however, a murderous crowd of Greeks broke into the Jewish quarter and built a bonfire in the square, in which they declared the Jews should be burned, but before the rioters could carry out their intentions they were attacked and dispersed by a detachment of troops. Many Jews were terribly beaten and injured.

MANIPUR WAS DESERTED.

Nothing Left of the Town but Ruins—What the British Found.

SIMLA, April 29.—The British columns have entered Manipur, which they found to be totally deserted. The magazine had been exploded and the palace wrecked and stripped of everything of value. A ghastly sight was witnessed in an enclosure, where the heads of Commissioner Quinton and others of the English party were found. The rajah, Senapatty, princes and inhabitants had fled northeast by the only road of escape shortly before the arrival of the British, Saturday's engagement being the final struggle.

Miners on the Eight-Hour Movement.

COLUMBUS, O., April 29.—The National Board of United Mine Workers of America concluded yesterday a session of several days. They passed a resolution that "the eight-hour movement be deferred for the time being, and that the time for action be left in the hands of the national executive board and the presidents of the various districts.

Served Him Right.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., April 29.—James Costello, found guilty last week of defacing the Mansfield Congregational church, was sentenced yesterday afternoon; on the first count, injury to the church, to ninety days in jail and $20 fine, and on the fifth count, making indecent caricatures and writing, to thirty days in jail and $10 fine, with costs.

His Life Blighted.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Leopold Landauer, a well-known young broker, attempted suicide at the Cooper Union hotel last night. He shot himself in the head and breast, and may die. His wife was granted a divorce yesterday morning, with $10 a week alimony, on the ground of adultery.

WRECK AND FIRE.

Railroad Employes Meet Death in a Smashup on the Baltimore and Ohio.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Four persons were killed and several injured in an accident on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, about one mile this side of Gaithersburg. The Cincinnati express ran into a freight train which was at a standstill on the main track. Engineer Elliot of the express, Engineer Groff and Fireman Murphy of the freight train, and Postal Clerk Burdett were killed. Postal Clerk Peacock and Fireman Miller of the express were seriously injured. None of the passengers were dangerously hurt. The four forward cars of the express rolled over and caught fire, destroying the postal car, baggage car and one coach.

Quite Enough.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Treasury officials declare that the $2 silver certificate is the only dangerous counterfeit afloat.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

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O. G. Java Coffee, 30c. a lb.; 3½ lbs. for $1. Roasted fresh weekly.
Best Haxall Flour made, 80c. a bag; $6.25 a bbl.
Best St. Louis Flour made, 75c. a bag; $5.75 a bbl.
A gallon can of Apples for 35c.
Two cans French Peas for 25c.
Two cans Hubbard Squash for 25c.
Two cans Boston Marrow Squash for 25c.
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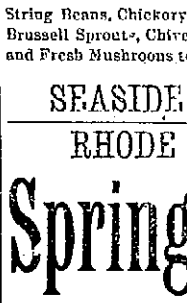
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Moon's Phases for April, 1891.

	D.	H. M.	
Last Quarter	2	1 30	A. M.
New Moon	8	3 57	P. M.
First Quarter	15	8 40	P. M.
Full Moon	24	0 05	A. M.

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TOMORROW (THURSDAY) APRIL 30, 1891.

Sun rises	4 h. 41 m.
Sun sets	6 h. 42 m.
Moon rises A. M.	0 h. 35 m.
Length of day	14 h. 01 m.
Day's increase	4 h. 57 m.
High water, h. m. A. M.; 12 h 41 m. P. M.	
Height of tide, ft. in. A. M.; 2 ft. 8 in. P. M.	

Bric-a-Brac.

IN OCTOBER.

I dreamed one day an army passed along
With many colored banners streaming free
And many rounds of wild and marshal song;
In all it seemed most fair and gay to me.
And yet, I said, they do but go to death,
This bright array. They soon will scattered lie
O'er hills and meadow-lands, the merry breath
Of life all fled,—who march so proudly by.

And then it seemed I was but dreaming half;
For low and clear
Beside my ear
Rang Autumn's mocking laugh.

I looked and lo! I knew it otherwise;
I saw the gay sabaoth of the trees
Flaunt reds and golds beneath October skies,
And heard the stirring anthem of the breeze;
I saw the haze like clouds of azure dust
Afloat in air where many feet have trod;
I saw the iron weed and gullen thrust
Tall spears 'mid lines of gleaming golden-rod.

There came a menace drear of winter then:
I felt a smart
Within my heart,
And Autumn mocked again.
—[Bessie Hendricks, in The Critic.

FANCIES.

He was looking at a typo
Filling letters in his stick,
And each one seemed to fall in line
So gracefully and slick.
"That's easy work," he muttered,
"I e'en could do it well
If I only had half a chance
And could the boxes tell."
The typo bade him try his hand;
O'erjoyed the stick he took—
He set one line—it's standing yet—
It BeaRs tHiS sort of lOk.
—[Hartford Times.

General Butler ought to have something of interest to say in regard to the public bar question.—[Boston Transcript.

By the time a man realizes that he is a fool it is usually too late to realize on his realizations.—[Indianapolis Journal.

Obnoxious waiter—"Have you forgotten nothing, sir?"
Guest—"No. I left it with you."—[Life.

"So the marquis gave you those flowers."
"Yes; and Oh, Maud, he actually said that life without me meant nothing."
"Yes, dear; everybody says you are his last chance."—[Life.

Ninety-nine men out of every hundred believe in their hearts that a day of judgment will come, and ninety-eight of them secretly believe that somehow they will be overlooked in the jam.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.

"Now, Bobby, what is the hardest stone in the world?"
"Don't know."
"Can't you think?"
"Yeth, thir; but I can't think hard enough."
—[Jewellers' Weekly.

Mrs. Primus—"I saw you riding in the park this morning with Willy Ross and Jack Boston. I didn't know your papa would let you ride alone with gentlemen."
Miss Secunda—"He doesn't object if the gentlemen are rival lovers."—[Munsey's Weekly.

"God be with you forever! Take my house—my home—my all. I am your slave. I bow down and kiss your foot." The Chinese householder must make use of the above when a stranger enters his door, and if the aforesaid stranger is murdered during the night it's the Chinaman who does it.—[Detroit Free Press.

PERSONALS.

....Mr. Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World is said to have paid $63,000 for steam yacht Catarina.

....Professor Arthur Sherburne Hardy, the novelist, and Louis Polleau, professor of modern languages at Dartmouth College, with their families, will visit Europe the coming summer.

....Mr. M. M. Pomeroy, better known by the unpoetic nickname of "Brick," is now sixty years old. He is interested in mining operations near Denver, Col., but still devotes a portion of his time to writing.

....Mr. David Dudley Field, the eminent lawyer, is confined to his home in New York by illness. Mr. Field is eighty-six years old; but his constitution, for one of his age, is so strong that there is much ground for hope that he will speedily recover.

....The craft of the goldsmith has often been adopted by the royal houses of the Continent. At the present day, Archduchess Maria Theresa, the consort of Archduke Charles Louis, is not only an excellent painter, but also a goldsmith of no mean ability. In her workshop, which she has established in the Archducal Palace, she is often occupied for hours in working brooches and other ornaments for the members of her family.

....The will of General Francis E. Spinner has been admitted to probate in Duval county, Florida. The document covers eighty pages, and bears date the third day of June, 1890. He directs the purchase and erection of a syenite or granite monument, to be erected in the family burial lot in the cemetery at Mohawk, and desires that his executors on one face of the monument shall cause to be inscribed a raised fac-simile of his signature, and the date of his birth and death.

....Miss Jean Gordon of Cincinnati, upon whom will be conferred the degree of Ph. D. at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, has earned the highest average ever attained by any woman graduate from that institution. Out of the one hundred and eighty-four graduates in the class this year only six obtained the highest rating of "distinguished." Miss Gordon was one of the six. She was the only woman in her class, and had to contend with bright young men.

SEASONABLE NOTES.

Mrs. Mary P. Seymour, editor of the Business Woman's Journal, has published a design for the dress of a business woman. The striking feature is a skirt to the knee, and long gaiters. It is jaunty certainly, and better than the dress planned for the same purpose by Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. This is after the Mother Hubbard style. Either of the two costumes would bring the wearer to the middle of a mob before she had walked a quarter of a mile in any large city. Some of the busy, idle women in England have revived this subject, and our women have taken it up, and both sets are getting a great deal of enjoyment out of the talk. The business woman seems the least interested. Really she finds herself very comfortable, and will wait some time longer before she adopts any of the *outre* rigs her would-be friends are at such pains to arrange for her. No one asks for better designs of underclothing than can be had now. If the short, flexible corset, generally worn, is not liked, there is a variety of waists to choose from. The simple, straight skirts take away the one objection to the "tailor-made" style of gown, the weight. With the high-shouldered cut of the bodices, it is perfectly easy to raise the arms in any position. And the skirt clearing the ground several inches is the rule, not the exception. There is not even the high-heeled shoe to complain of. Reference to any old fashion plates, or prints of ancient costumes will fail to show a more comfortable dress, or one better adapted for work, than a woman can get up at the present day, and yet not swerve from accepted styles enough to make herself conspicuous.

Mr. Edmund Russell has just given, in Chicago, a lecture before the members of the Society for the Promotion of Physical Culture and Correct Dress. Mr. Russell's ideas being more artistic than practical, he held a difficult position before two hundred women blessed with an unusual amount of common sense and the privilege of talking back. They listened quietly to such statements as the following:—"We seem in this age, men and women, to be made solely to become the slaves of the dressmakers and tailors. The style of dress that prevails at present renders impossible the full development of not alone the physical, but, as well, the mental powers of men and women. To pinch or contract the body in any part or feature is to pinch and contract the mind. A beautiful woman is on her lowest plane in a tight-fitting dress; an ugly woman is at her best in drapery."

Mr. Russell claimed that the shoulders and hips were the natural points of support, and that garments depending from them resulted in "long, curving radiations of life and beauty." To a woman who demanded how it was possible to work in such garments, he responded that Mme. Blavatsky wore such a robe, and worked in it. Some woman asked if Madame had to fuss around bathtubs, babies and gravy dishes. The lecturer was puzzled for a moment, but described an Oriental gown with a silken girdle which he worked in himself. A woman said:—"That's very nice, Mr. Russell, but did you ever try, when you had that Oriental gown of yours on, to go upstairs with a baby encircled by your left arm and a cup of tea in your right hand?"

"Well," answered Mr. Russell, after a moment's reflection, "the only gown that would insure full freedom under such conditions would be, in my judgment, the fringe of the savage."

This brought down the house, and secured an easier time for the speaker, who was allowed free scope to express his romantic ideas. A skirt cut below the knee and worn with gaiters he objected to as "ugly." He preferred Turkish trousers for business women, but did not fully approve of them. "There never has been a period of such utter stupidity in dress as the present, and I am delighted that the society at whose invitation I am here, recognizes the necessity for working in the direction of reforms," said Mr. Russell, but his suggestions left his hearers little wiser as to what that reform should be.

"What do I suggest? Just this:—Freedom for the body—a freedom for flexibility and expansion. Let the clothing be such that the limbs shall not be hampered nor any part of the body cramped, so that it may respond to the passing emotions and translate them visibly and forcibly by its poise and movement."

Kenkom is a new invention now being tested at the Brooklyn navy yard. It is a compound of chemicals, and is to be dissolved in water, three pounds in five gallons. This amount sprinkled on a ton of coal is expected to largely increase its combustion by the supply of oxygen it furnishes. The test has lasted a week, using two kinds of anthracite coal. It will be continued two weeks longer, trying soft coal, and if it works well may furnish a substitute in the kitchen stove for kerosene, which a majority of cooks will use, despite the reported explosions from this cause.

A New York woman, a daughter of one of our former, wealthy, summer residents, finds herself poor, and with little children depending for support on her exertions. She has taken up the line of invalids' food, and sends out circulars with a list of foods that will be furnished. Beef tea, broths of all kinds, cooked grains, delicate breads, custards and jellies to tempt the appetite are some of the dishes. In a city of boarding houses like New York, this must be a boon, and there are also many homes where it is difficult to get nourishment for the sick, properly prepared. Another point is that an invalid, suffering from lack of appetite, can often be tempted to eat of a dainty dish brought from outside.

New table damask shows patterns of large, loose flowers like pansies and chrysanthemums, thickly covering the surface, and fine damask has the tiny sprays associated with Dresden china. White table linen is the preference. Fresh flowers are depended upon for the color. The plain damask gives a rich surface, but must be very fine, to be good, and has not the wearing qualities of the figured.

A FIRE DOG.

The fire-dogs of New York deserve mention. Bravery is a very common quality among these active, bright-eyed dogs. Bluff is a typical fire-dog. He belongs to Captain Feasilo, who is justly fond of his big Newfoundland. Bluff has not overcome his bad habit of jumping up and barking at the horses, and looking back at them while running to a fire. This habit causes much anxiety to his master, who has lost two dogs that were run over while indulging in this trick. He evinces the greatest disgust when his been companions, the fire-laddies, clean the engine house, and when the place is inundated with water and soapsuds he abandons his friends and sits on the opposite side of the street, growling, showing his teeth and manifesting his displeasure in a hundred and one disagreeable ways. He goes regularly to one of the large hospitals, which is quite near his engine house, and carries home a small basket of bones for his breakfast. One day, just after the kitchen door had been shut behind him, he heard the alarm sound in the engine house. Dropping his basket, he barked furiously, and jumped up at the door. The frightened cook, thinking that the dog had gone mad, hastened to open the door, just as the engine dashed out of the engine house. Off ran the breakfastless Bluff in hot pursuit. Once at a fire he rushed into one of the rooms of a tenement-house, and picking up a baby that lay in its cradle forgotten carried it down the stairs, his teeth firmly fastened in the child's long clothes. He was hailed with cheers of delight by the firemen, none of whom had seen the child.—[Illustrated American.

Vegetation in the Alps recedes downward from year to year. Formerly Alpine roses grow at an altitude of 7,600 feet. Now they are seldom found higher than 6,500 feet, and are at that height stunted. Beeches have gone down 1,260 feet. Various berries, which once flourished 7,500 feet above sea level, do not grow in higher altitudes now than 5,800 feet.

Some men think that indorsing the good deeds of other people is about the same thing as performing them themselves.—[Somerville Journal.

AN AVERAGE

Of 1,538,270 words a day are transmitted by the government telegraph service of Great Britain to newspapers alone, conveying intelligence for the people. It takes but a few words, however, to transmit to the world at large the important fact that the G. O. Taylor Old Bourbon and G. O. Taylor Pure Rye Whiskeys are pure, well-aged and healthful beverages, and deserve their high reputation. Druggists and Grocers sell them. Look on the label and over the cork and you will see our firm name. CHRISTIAN H. GRAVES & SONS, Sole Proprietors, Boston.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



W. BAKER & Co.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is

Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

The Birds of Spring,

If they could be weary of their songs, would find, in our great stock, an almost infinite variety of NEW melodies. 40,000 kinds of our old music are still called for, and the new are more numerous than the old.

Cantatas—THE JOLLY FARMERS, Sargent [40c., $3.60 doz.] New, bright, easy, and all jolly farmers and their friends will like it. HEROES OF '76 [$1, or $9 doz.], Trowbridge, for 4th of July; and NEW FLOWER QUEEN [60c., $5.40 doz.], Root, for flower time.

Sunday Schools like PRAISE IN SONG [40c., or $3.60 doz.], Emerson; SONG WORSHIP [35c., or $3.00 doz.], Emerson and Sherwin; NEW SPIRITUAL SONGS [40c., $3.60 doz.], Tenny & Hoffman.

Choirs constantly send for our Octavo Music—3,000 numbers of Anthems, Sacred Selections, etc., 5 to 8c. each. Send for Lists.

Organists furnished with Voluntary and other music, and players on Violins, Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos and all other instruments, supplied with appropriate music. Send for Lists and Information.

EMERSON'S VOCAL METHOD for ALTO, BARITONE and BASS VOICES [$1.50] is a new and superior method.

Any book mailed for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, Boston.

John Rogers, Newport.

GRANULATED TOBACCO AND SULPHUR.

The Most Complete Fertilizer Known for Lawns, Gardens, Plants, Shrubs, Vines, etc.

An odorless and clean dressing without foreign seed; can be applied any time in the season. Decomposition takes place after application, thus furnishing a gradual food for the roots of the grass. No earth worms can live where this is liberally applied. Nothing produces such a dark green color as a TOBACCO FERTILIZER. It will keep flowers thrifty. A small handful in a hill will insure smooth potatoes and a large crop.

F. C. STURTEVANT,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

GEO. A. WEAVER and C. E. SPOONER Newport, Seedsmen.

Wm. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

CURES ALL DISEASES

It is the only medicine that can be taken in large enough quantities to stop fermentation, destroy microbes (the germs of disease), and not in any way cause harm to the patient. It contains no drugs whatever, but is a water charged with powerful germ-destroying GASES. It cures where all other remedies fail. Book, giving Germ Theory of disease, FREE. Ask your druggist for it, or address

Wm. Radam, 9 Laight St., New York City.

Hot Water Heating.

THE SCIENTIFIC BOILER

Just put in operation at

Frank Morgan's drug store, No. 196 Broadway, also Mr. Henry Clarke's, No. 10 Park street, and now putting one in at Mr. Walter Sherman's new house, which can be seen at any time. For estimates address

W. D. EARLE,

NO. 108 BROADWAY.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS

GAS FIXTURES

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SPRING ST., ONE DOOR NORTH OF MILL STREET.

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C. H. FLETCHER'S

COMBINATION

Sale and Boarding Stable,

Corner Pine and Potter Streets, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Extensive and direct shipper of horses. Headquarters in Rhode Island for

Horses at Lowest Possible Prices.

Just arrived, Peter O'Brien of St. Lawrence county, New York, with ten horses, as good as money can buy. This is a lot of horses for ladies and gentlemen, fine driving, and should attract the attention of lovers of fine horses. In weights from 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. Also Mr. Owen Beony of Indiana, with one car, twenty horses, embracing some extra pairs, in weights from 2,100 to 3,100 lbs. Some fine Saddle Horses. We call the attention of buyers to call and see this commodious stock of horses. Such a lot seldom reaches Providence market, and should be seen to be appreciated. Also extensive dealers in new and second-hand Carriages of every description, and Harnesses. J. R. JENKINS, Manager. Telephone 1112-2.

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First-class horses and carriages to rent by the month; also village and dog carts. One four-horse FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH DRAG for parties at short notice. First-class accommodations for wintering horses at our farm. Terms reasonable. We have just added to our establishment a large CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, and shall have on sale a great variety of fine carriages at reasonable prices.

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The undersigned is prepared to furnish Cabs and Carriages at prices in accordance with the times.

GEORGE A. FERGUSON,

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Now is the Time!

To Secure at One-third Cost a Very Desirable Residence in Newport.

It has a fine water view, boating and fishing near by. Large stable, bowling alley, and is very desirable both as a summer and a winter residence, and should be seen to be appreciated. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For price and particulars apply to

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CRANSTON AVENUE.

Most Desirable Cottage, with 10,000 sq. ft. of Land.

Above cottage has all modern improvements. Sewer connection.

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A good tenement with a stable in the Fifth ward for $200 per year.

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Two excellent properties on Howard street.

A. PRESCOTT BAKER.

FOR SALE.

A DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP

With three forges, all in perfect repair; a valuable estate, 5,000 square feet of land. Sold on account of the ill health of the owner.

APPLY TO

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In News Building.

TO LET—South store in the Daily News Building. Steam heat. Rent $200 a year.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS.

90-inch LINEN SHEETING, PILLOWCASE LINEN, 40 in., 45 in. and 54 in.

Good assortment of Crashes, Huck Towels, Glass Linen, Toilet Quilts in various qualities.

C. M. DOCKRAY,

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Mohairs, Brilliantines, Cashmeres, Plaids, Stripes and Plain Dress Goods

OPENING AT

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SPECIAL BARGAINS!

FIFTY DOZEN

Ladies' Embroidered Silk

HANDKERCHIEFS!

At 31c. each; worth 75c.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,

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H. W. LADD CO.,

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We invite your inspection of the new things we are introducing daily as

Novelties

In Scotch, French and English

Wash Dress Fabrics.

The stock is unequalled!
The variety is limitless!
Not a department in the store has attracted more admiration this season.
It is a remarkable show.
GINGHAMS in Lace Plaids and Stripes.
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AND

Underwear!

Owing to the backwardness of the season, we find ourselves with too large a stock, and shall make special effort to sell it.
We offer one case Swiss Jersey Vests at 19c. Worth 25c.
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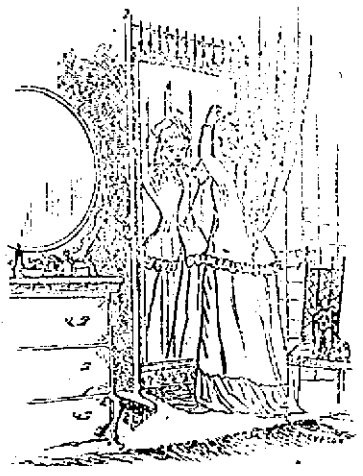
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Ever shown by us, comprising most complete and varied lines in all departments, from the most simple and inexpensive to the most elaborate and costly production, at the

LOWEST PRICES,

Either for cash or by easy partial payments.

We make no deceptive quotation or boastful, misleading announcements, but we have goods of superior merit.

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Chamber Suits

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HAZARD & HORTON'S,

42 Church Street.

They make and make over Mattresses and re-upholster Furniture and make and put up Awnings for your store or house.

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A large variety, an extensive assortment of Silver plated Ware—every piece warranted, Knives, Forks and Spoons latest styles, together with an extensive assortment of House Furnishing Goods. I would call the special attention of farmers to my stock of Cans, Cans and all articles used in the milk business.

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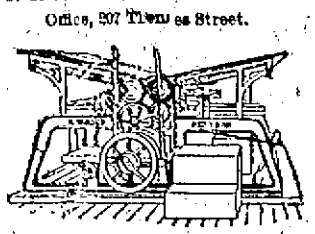
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Office, 207 Thames Street.



The first edition of the Daily News is printed in season for the early afternoon train and is for sale at the counter and on the streets.

The second edition contains the latest telegraphic and local news, and is delivered by office carriers upon streets within the limits of Bliss road on the north, Channing avenue on the east and Narragansett avenue on the south at $6 a year or 50 cents a month. This edition is also on sale at the railroad stations and steamboat landings.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent to any address in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary Advertisements, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about half of these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the **daily and weekly** papers receive a discount on the combined rates and gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading the daily and weekly also. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office. All orders for work in this department will be promptly filled and at reasonable prices.

Newport Daily News

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1891

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office, - - - 6017-2
Editorial and Reporterial Rooms, - - 6617-3

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Quite a scare has recently been created by sensational accounts of the successful counterfeiting of United States money, and if all the stories were true our financial situation is getting to be in a bad way. A Washington correspondent, in an interesting letter on the subject, shows something of the possibilities of the situation, and we quote as follows:—

The recent circulation of fresh counterfeit paper money, which even Uncle Sam's engravers at the bureau of engraving and printing confess their inability to distinguish from their own work, has called public attention very strongly to a menace to the country's finances that is practically new. Photographic and photochromic processes of late invention have rendered it easy for forgers to reproduce any note or certificate with absolute perfection, as far as the designs are concerned. As for the paper to print them upon, the government sells it—the real stuff, of treasury manufacture—at a cheap rate to anyone who wants to buy. If you don't believe it, you can easily obtain from the secret service bureau here a full account of the manner in which, not long ago, a skilled operator took a large number of real one-dollar bills, washed them in a chemical bath so as to remove every trace of the printing, and then used the plates he had prepared to print on the same paper as many $500 bills, the profit on each being $492. That the counterfeit was effective is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that in one day he passed four of the $500 notes on one bank, not being afraid to hand them right over the counter to the receiving teller, who took them without question. There were one or two almost imperceptible defects which caused them to be detected, but that was because they were engraved by mechanical process. In photography there is no error, and that is the reason why the forger today is in a position, for the first time, to make a treasury note or a certificate on Uncle Sam's own paper that no man, however expert, can tell from a real one. It is for this reason that the chief of the secret service urges, as a last resort, that each denomination of United States money shall have a distinctive paper of its own, the imitation of which shall be forbidden by legal enactment. Even thus the safeguard is a very insecure one, and the fact is recognized that the fight against the forgers must be fought from this time on upon more perilous ground than ever hitherto.

SIGNS OF THE HARVEST.

Two of the six months "beneficial orders" have already come to grief in Philadelphia. Each promised to pay $100 for about $40 to be paid in. One of them had collected $15,000, one-fourth of which had been absorbed by the officers, and the balance was found insufficient to cancel obligations amounting to many times the amount of cash on hand. How the confiding stockholders felt about it on the reception of the news was shown by the fact that the officers had to be guarded by the police when they appeared in the streets. The other affair has a similar history, brief, but equally disastrous. And these are but the beginning of the harvest that is sure to come all over the country. The professional organizers and managers of these "promising" concerns are making themselves rich out of the people who walk into their precious parlor and allow themselves to be robbed. Mrs. Howe had a bank in Boston at one time which did business in the same way, and her customers paid about the same as do the patrons of the concerns now closed up in Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWN THE DOOR.

The Boston Traveller is one of the most ardent Republican organs of New England. It professes great love for Mr. Blaine, whom it supported in 1884, but for whose nomination in 1892 it does not strive. We doubt if any man was ever more courteously bowed out, when his presence was not desired, than is Mr. Blaine by this friend of his youth. Says the Traveller:—

The attitude of Mr. Blaine upon the Presidential nomination is as creditable as anything he has ever done. In this, he has shown himself a broader, greater man than Webster. It is questionable whether America has ever had another great man, aside from Abraham Lincoln, who could have been so unselfish as he, after his loss of the nomination in 1880, after his defeat in 1884. * * * Mr. Blaine is the great American favorite; indeed, outside Italy, he seems to be almost the world's favorite, and it would be a mistake for him to allow himself to be dragged through a Presidential campaign. It is better for him, for the party, for the country, and for the world, that he reserve his strength for the solution of problems that need his wisdom and discretion. The Traveller will yield to no one in admiration of the man or in desire to see him in the Presidential chair, but there is an honor and a service greater than any that could come to him as President; for these let him reserve himself, if such be his preference. Should he desire the Presidency, he can have it for the asking; if he prefers the higher service, let the nation and the world rejoice in this evidence of his greatness.

SENATOR BLAIR REJECTED.

Word has now come that China is unwilling to receive ex-Senator Henry W. Blair as the American representative to the Flowery Kingdom. It was suspected from the first that he might not be altogether satisfactory, in view of some things which he has said and done concerning the Chinese question in this country. His speeches touching those matters have been translated and published in the Chinese language, and their coloring does not appear to meet the fancy of the political artists on the other side of the globe.

The objections are not altogether without reason, as it is well known that Mr. Blair has made a record that is not altogether respectful towards the country to which he is accredited. In that he is not altogether peculiar, and President Harrison will find it difficult to name a public man against whom similar charges cannot be made. As a matter of fact, the attitude of the whole country has been unfriendly toward China and the Chinese, and whoever represents the home feeling will be found to an almost equal extent unacceptable at Pekin or Canton. Such being the case the President may be obliged to select the minister to China, as the courts select jurymen, from men who do not read the newspapers and who have never had any opinions to express.

The news of his virtual rejection is a complete surprise to Mr. Blair, who was already on his way to California, whence he was to take a steamer to the distant East. He will probably now return, settle down among us and grow up with the country.

Governor Hill of New York is making the most of his position as governor, and the Democrats of the legislature are following his dictation as meekly as lambs. The deadlock between the house and senate over the canal investigation continues, and no legislation, except possibly the tax bill, will be passed before the adjournment tomorrow. It is evident that the Republicans will not allow the governor's bill, the product of a conference between himself, Senator Cantor and Speaker Sheehan, to become a law. If they should, the investigation of the governor's cabalering friends would be carried on by a commission of his own creation. The Republicans apparently have the advantage, as the Democrats, in offering a substitute for the Republican senators' bill, concede two of the vital questions at issue—first, that investigation is demanded and it will have to be made, and, second, that the Democrats have receded from the proposition, which they announced in the first part of the discussion, that formal charges must be preferred before an investigation should be made. One of the highest state officials, who is on intimate terms with Governor Hill, states positively that the extra session will be called at once on adjournment of the legislature.

The supreme court of Louisiana has decided in favor of the lottery company in the case regarding the legality of the veto by the governor of the lottery constitutional amendment resolution. The amendment passed the legislature by exactly a two-thirds vote. It was sent to Governor Nicholls, who vetoed it. The house passed the amendment over the veto by the same two-thirds vote, but the sudden death of one of the lottery senators made a two-thirds vote in the senate impossible. The house then rescinded its action and with the senate took the position that it was not a measure which the governor could veto, as it required a two-thirds vote to pass it originally. This was the principal point in the case, and the supreme court has now given a decision that it was not necessary to send a constitutional amendment to the governor for approval. The court has issued a decree ordering the secretary of state to submit the amendment to be voted upon by the people at the election next year. Upon the decision of the people on this amendment depends the life of the lottery, and the campaign will be one of the liveliest and most bitter ever waged in Louisiana.

And so the Addicks bill has been good-naturedly disposed of by postponement to the May session. Its friends had heard from their constituents, and too many of them had come to bow to public opinion to leave it possible to pass the bill at this time. It will probably never be seriously considered again, as most of its ardent supporters will be outside the rail next year. It does not follow, however, that the matter will not come up again in some new and more acceptable form. Thus far everything has been done by indirection. Now, if the Addicks Company want a charter, let them put in their petition in the usual form and be subject to the same conditions as apply to other people.

All the cities are having great trouble over granting liquor licenses. They found it very difficult to enforce prohibition, and now discover that it is much more wearing to human patience to maintain a system of regulation. In granting licenses there should be no partiality either as to men or localities. Nothing is gained to the general public by driving the saloons from one street into another, or changing the barkeepers from year to year. The amount of "juggling" over this matter is far from being creditable.

We read one day in the Fall River papers of the depression in manufacturing through over-production, and of the proposition to suspend operations until the goods on hand can be worked off without a reduction in prices. The next day the public is informed, on the same authority, that one of the corporations, already having a large mill, has voted to build another, and so add to the sources whence come the surplus in the market. From an outside standpoint all this looks a little queer.

The American Wringer Company last evening voted to make a proposition to the city of Woonsocket to locate their plant there of a building for the manufacture of wringer machine rolls and others connected therewith, provided the city will exempt them from taxation on a sum not to exceed $50,000 for ten years from the time the building is finished. As the city council has agreed to grant the exemption, Woonsocket will have another large industry started within a short time.

The clothing firm of E. C. Almy & Co. of Providence has made an assignment. Mr. Almy declines as yet to make any definite statement concerning the firm's affairs, but says that he had been advised by Mr. Fenno, his largest creditor, to take the step, and that the recent failure of his brother's firm, Robert T. Almy & Co. of Boston, had prejudiced his creditors against him.

Roger Wolcott, president of the new and powerful Republican Club in Massachusetts, appears to be the rising candidate for the gubernatorial nomination against Governor Russell next year. Mr. Wolcott has always been a Republican, though he was one of the Mugwumps who refused to vote for Blaine in 1884, and who does not believe in the McKinley tariff of 1891.

The State-street Methodist Episcopal Church in Bristol will celebrate its centennial next Monday. Among the former pastors who will participate are Rev. M. J. Talbot, D. D., Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D., LL. D., Rev. D. A. Whedon, D. D., and Rev. Dr. Morrison.

The Central American republics are small, but they have a remarkable faculty of getting into trouble. Now it is San Salvador and Guatemala which are making threats to each other, and war between the two countries is not at all improbable.

Congressman Randall is doubtless correct in supposing Mr. Crapo would accept the nomination for governor of Massachusetts next year if it were offered to him. His anxiety to have it offered him has been apparent for many years.

The Pennsylvania house of representatives has passed the compulsory education bill, which requires that all children between the ages of eight and twelve years must attend school at least sixteen weeks each year.

Newport is not the only city that borrows money for building and repairing streets. Fall River has just voted to secure $50,000 by a loan for that purpose, in addition to $50,000 for sewers and $25,000 for paving.

And now Foraker says he did not mean to boom Secretary Blaine as a Presidential candidate. He must have used language, then, as a medium by which to conceal his thoughts.

Iowa Democrats are in favor of Cleveland for President next year, but they want Governor Boies, their political Moses, to be the candidate for second place on the ticket.

Inspector Byrnes of New York says he knows who the murderer of the woman "Shakespeare" is, but his officers are as yet unable to lay their hands upon him.

The Taunton News, Democratic, speaks very slightingly of Grover Cleveland since the receipt of his second letter on silver coinage. It calls him "a wiggler."

Election day is four weeks from yesterday. As yet there is no indication that any but the local military organizations will take part in the parade.

The Barnaby case is as mysterious as ever, and steadily growing more so.

A great amount of railroad building is going on all over Switzerland, sparing no mountain, no valley, and it is surprising to find that this most difficult of all countries for railroad engineering should possess relatively more railways than the New England states. In the latter there is one kilometer of railways to every seventeen square kilometers of land; in Switzerland one to every thirteen square kilometers; in other words, the New England states are four and one-half times larger than Switzerland, and have but three times more railways, although in Switzerland one-half of the country is occupied by the highest mountain ranges of Europe. The receipts average in the New England states about $3,000 a year per kilometer; in Switzerland, $5,500, which difference is mainly due to summer travel.

A landlord died recently in St. Petersburg who remembered his tenants in his will. He ordered that tenants of ten years should keep their apartments free of rent for two years after his death; such as have lived in his house over three years are not to pay rent for three months; all other tenants are not to be charged with rent for one month.

SCROFULA

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can It Be CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to feet. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy." W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

YOU'D BETTER LOOK OUT!

IF YOU FEEL WEARY AND FEVERISH, WITH DULL PAINS IN THE LOINS AND OVER THE KIDNEYS, PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK, IF YOU HAVE SCANTY FLOW OF URINE, WHICH IS HIGHLY COLORED, SOMETIMES TINGED WITH BLOOD, DROPSY, PALLOR OF COUNTENANCE, HEART DISEASE, FLATULENCE OF STOMACH AND BOWELS, COSTIVENESS, YOUR KIDNEYS ARE NOTIFYING YOU TO ATTEND TO THEM. DO NOT NEGLECT THE WARNING. POISONOUS DRUGS WILL NOT SAVE YOU. USE NATURE'S REMEDY KICKAPOO INDIAN SAGWA, MADE FROM ROOTS AND HERBS.

KICKAPOO INDIAN SAGWA

For Sale at Druggists.

KICKAPOO INDIAN COUGH CURE!

THE GREAT INDIAN VEGETABLE REMEDY

FOR COUGHS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, ETC.

Price 50c. per Bottle. 5 Bottles, $2.00.

AWFUL SKIN DISEASE.

Child a Mass of Raw, Bleeding Sores. Miraculous Cure by the Cuticura Remedies.

A face, from the hair to the neck on both sides, a raw mass of bleeding sores; two little hands and arms in the same condition; a body, around the waist of which was a broad band of bleeding eruptions, and from the hips to the tips of her toes the skin was so raw as to be absolutely sickening to the sight. Said Mrs. H. A. Stout to me:—"I have tried everything suggested to me on my little daughter, who has been so afflicted almost from birth. I have had three doctors experiment on her, but she seemed to be getting worse every day. I was almost distracted. Every night I had to bandage her all over, and tie mittens on her hands to prevent her from digging the raw flesh with her fingers. Mr. Faulkner said he believed that CUTICURA REMEDIES would cure her. He offered to bear the expense. At that time she was worse than I had ever seen her, and there seemed no prospects of recovery. CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT and CUTICURA SOAP have wrought a miracle. Today her skin is smooth and fair, and I believe she has entirely recovered." The above is true in every particular, and I refer to Mr. C. W. Woolever, druggist.



J. ROSS FAULKNER, Danville, N. Y.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.



WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,

Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster**, the only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

Relief Instantaneous. Cure Rapid, Radical and Permanent.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and injures the most robust constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his RADICAL CURE has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in affording relief in all head colds, sneezing, snuffling, and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell and taste, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys.

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh

Consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT and IMPROVED INHALER, all in one package; price, $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Sold everywhere.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON.

Leather Goods!

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Pocketbooks, Purses,

WALLETS, CARD and BILL BOOKS,

Manicure and Toilet Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Satchels, Traveling Bags, Trunks and everything to be found in a first-class establishment.

HENRY BIESEL & SONS,

Nos. 256 & 258 THAMES STREET.

ROSA RUGOSA.

Two hundred of the popular Japan Roses, now coming into use in the finest gardens as a hardy foliage and flowering plant, just received at the Newport Nursery. They blossom all summer, need no protection in winter and are to be preferred to any other. Orders may be left with L. D. Davis at the Daily News Office, or John Baker, foreman.

STEAM LAUNDRY.

BEST WORK

Done promptly and collected and delivered free

ATWATER, The Hatter.

210 Thames Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF PUBLIC Vessel.—Navy Department, Washington, April 16th, 1891.—Under the provisions of the 5th section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, May 2, 1891, at which time and place they will be opened, for the purchase of the U. S. Tug Triana, which vessel has been stricken from the Navy Register, under authority of an act of Congress, approved August 5, 1882, and which it is deemed for the best interests of the United States to sell. Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposal for the purchase of the Triana," so as to distinguish them from other communications. The "Triana" will be sold to the party offering the highest price in cash for her. Each proposal must be accompanied by a cash deposit or certified check for the full amount of such offer or proposal. All deposits with proposals not accepted will be returned to the bidder or bidders within seven days after the opening of the proposals. The bids will be decided, by the Secretary of the Navy, by lot. The Triana, apparently a complete wreck, lies on the beach near the Cuttyhunk Life Saving Station, Vineyard Sound, Mass. Proposals must be for her as she is or may be found when taken possession of by the purchaser. F. M. RAMSAY, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NOTICES.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

From the 16th up to and including the 25th April, 1891, before the BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Newport, the following-named persons made applications for license under the provisions of Chapter 816 of the Public Statutes of Rhode Island, to sell pure Spirituous, Intoxicating and Malt Liquors within the limits of the city, viz.:—

ERNST VOIGT, 69 Houston Avenue.

The above to manufacture, or sell at wholesale or retail, and the following to sell at retail only:—

CROHANE D. CURRAN, 55 Long Wharf.
LAWRENCE J. BARRY, 472 Thames Street.
JOHN G. WEAVER, Jr., Manager "Ocean House," Bellevue Avenue.
THOMAS HARGAN, 57 West Broadway, corner Oak Street.
LAWRENCE P. SULLIVAN, 418 Thames Street.
MICHAEL L. FINN, 560 Thames Street.

To sell at retail only.

THE BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS will be in session on Saturday, May 9th 1891, at ten o'clock A. M., at their office in Mill street, when opportunity will be given for remonstrants to be heard before acting upon said applications or granting licenses under them.

Published by the License Commissioners.

HARWOOD E. READ,
SAMUEL McADAM,
STEPHEN P. SLOCUM.

THE PROVIDENCE DAILY JOURNAL

Will arrive in Newport

DAILY AT 6.30 A. M.

on and after Friday, May 1. The Journal will be

Delivered in Any Part of the City

At the reduced price, 2 cents per copy, by any of the local newsdealers

PHOTOS

—AND—

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Cameras, Plates, Films, Sensitive Papers, Chemicals, etc.

Developing, Printing, Burnishing and Mounting.

Dark rooms for use of amateurs.

Photos, mounted and unmounted, of the principal cottages and places of interest constantly on hand.

Call and see our Transparencies.

Joseph Mayer,

Nos. 68 & 70 Spring Street.

Havana Cigars.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Steamer Saratoga, from Havana, the following sizes of Havana cigars:

Petite Bouquet, Regalia Chica, Perfectos.

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,

Opposite Postoffice,

No. 300 THAMES STREET

W. F. SPINGLER.

A handsome assortment of

WALL PAPERS,

Chintzes, Tapestries, Velvets.

Furniture upholstered and covered.

Mattresses made over.

NO. 146 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

CLOTHING.



How little it costs to dress a boy handsomely if you put him into the right hands! There are three R's in his education, and there should be three S's in his attire—strong, serviceable and stylish. We dont forget that the boy of this generation is the man of the next, and we don't forget the parents, for we know who pays the bills. You will be astonished at our prices, and well you may be, for our regular lines are quoted at prices as low as, or lower than, the so-called "bargains" which are advertised elsewhere. You will find that our suits are all surprisingly good for the money.

We are showing an endless variety of

KILT SUITS, SCHOOL SUITS, DRESS SUITS, FANCY SUITS, SAILOR SUITS, JERSEY SUITS.

MOTHERS' FRIEND WAISTS.

Newport One Price Clothing Co

SECOND FLOOR.

JOHN O'CONNOR, MERCHANT TAILOR,

333 Thames Street,

Branch of 923 6th Avenue, New York, is showing an elegant line of

Foreign and Domestic Woolens

For men's wear. Prices moderate. Pantaloons a specialty.

SCOTCH SUITINGS

Otto,

244 Thames Street.

SPRING SUITS.

We are now opening the most desirable line of spring and summer woolens we have yet shown, and invite inspection of same.

We take particular interest in showing a lot of Scotch tweeds and cashmeres which we have imported direct and which make very stylish suits.

As usual our prices are moderate and we guarantee good work and a perfect fit.

McLennan Bros.

NEW Spring Woolens.

HENRY D. SPOONER,

200 THAMES STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CALL AND EXAMINE!

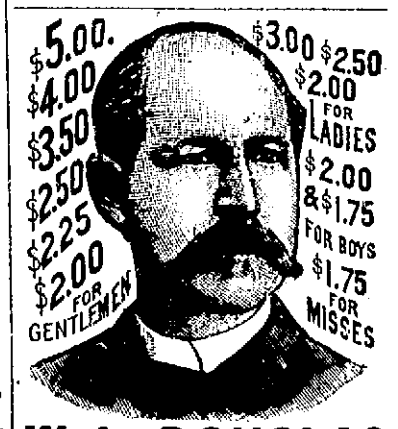
Receiving each day

The Newest Styles in BOOTS and SHOES

—AT—

T. M. SEABURY'S,

214 THAMES STREET.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE and other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, etc., are warranted, and so stamped on bottom. Address W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by JOHN M. SWAN, 165 Thames Street.

NEWPORT ARTILLERY.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Annual Meeting.

Election of Officers—Colonel Horton's Retirement—Chaplain Thayer's Annual Address.

The Newport Artillery last evening held its charter election, and the fact that it was the one hundred and fiftieth annual meeting and that a new colonel was to be elected was enough to bring together a large attendance of active members, with several of the fine and honorary rolls. Colonel J. W. Horton presided and Quartermaster Stevens acted as clerk.

The reports of committees were received and placed on file, the monthly fines were collected and the annual collection for the Thayer fund was taken up.

Commissary Stacy presented, on behalf of Mr. Charles Swasey of Brockton, a former member of the company, a picture of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the donation was accepted and the thanks of the company were presented to the donor.

It was announced that Ensign Sergeant Perry B. Dawley, who had carried the company's colors for eight years, felt compelled to decline a re-appointment to that position, and, as a special mark of respect, it was voted to request the colonel to allow Sergeant Dawley to wear the stripes of the office during his membership in the company. Sergeant Dawley is the oldest member in active service in the company, having enlisted April 22, 1848. He has served three years as fifth sergeant, two years as third sergeant, two years as left general guide, four years as right general guide and eight years as ensign sergeant. He wears eight stripes on his arm, indicative of his forty years and more of continuous service.

Rev. Dr. Thayer, who has been chaplain of the company for twenty-four years, was unable, owing to failing health, to read his annual address, and it was read by Colonel Horton. It is as follows:—

On a former occasion we saw that the Artillery Company—our Ancient and Honorable, as we love to call it—was something more than a number of persons come together. Nay, it was more than the hundred, more or less, photographed in one mixed likeness, which could be hung upon a wall. Rather, it had a substantial existence—continuing on here—while individuals have constantly passed away. Though without consciousness it yet had within itself an idea, and a character to be lost or maintained. And the company as such exerted an influence on individuals, and was one of the means of educating the place, for the Artillery is a solid part of its history. So we look through the long past and see the company silent and venerable as the century, promising to live on when noisier and showier things disappeared in the years. It is worth while to consider now the individual—for really the danger is very considerable of losing sight of the individual in the number and multiplicity of societies and sects and clubs to which he belongs. They are counted by scores and are increasing every day. Indeed we see no limit to this until at last they get up an Universal Infant Association at one end and a Ninety-Year-Old Club at the other. But so long as anything is left of the individual let us make the most of him.

First, look at him in relation to the company. We must not forget that after all man enters existence as an individual and ends it all alone. He sins by himself and nobody can repent for him. It were devoutly to be wished that every member of the Artillery should be saved—still there is no possibility of entering Heaven as a whole company, or even by platoons. No, the final design of all, the great object of this earthly history, the human end of Redemption itself, is not society but the individual. So then it becomes each one to be very jealous of his growth in all excellence that he may add to the dignity and influence of the company, for, much as the individual owes the company, that too largely depends on the individual who imparts of himself to it. Let me indeed, as in duty bound, as ever, urge you to be faithful in every military exercise. In the rapidity of inventions it is hardly safe to say anything about your weapons; still it is not amiss to exhort you to be sure of your aim, to practice faithfully with your bayonets and particularly to keep your powder dry, so long as there is any use for powder and until they shall conduct war with hot water and electricity and arm you with Leyden jars and lightning rods. Yes, material means of warfare may greatly change. The posture in the ranks, the order of march, the very charge in battle may be altered. But the purely moral qualities that the individual should possess can never change. There will never be any difference in truth and courage and honesty and purity, in love to God and man. Nothing can ever be better than they, or take their place. These are peculiar individual excellencies and must be cultivated as such.

Let me then urge each of you to aim at perfect truthfulness. Few persons will lie outright. Most people will rather deceive themselves than others, and find it easier to do so. But profound truthfulness to self and others under a sense of speaking and being in the constant presence of God is not a common quality. No wonder if it gives one who has it great influence over men. So is it with the highest kind of courage. Animal bravery, though desirable and very valuable, is not rare. It is very much too with men as with rats. Almost anyone, too, will fight when he is mad. Every day we see instances of daring in running risks for interest and fortitude in endurance for some purpose of self. Nay, under powerful motives with discipline enough thoroughly to manipulate them, the mass of men are capable of any amount of battle. But the highest courage means far more than this. Many a man will face the cannon or stand a charge who will not own his convictions if unpopular, or vindicate the right against numbers. He who is brave in this high sense has real power over men. No matter what his position in the company, his influence will be silently felt for good. And thus it is with other moral excellence. Make these qualities evident in individual character and you increase the influence of the Artillery as a whole in the community.

It only remains to consider the individual in relation to society at large. Here one is struck painfully with the noiseless but resistless grinding of modern civilization which seeks to reduce distinctive characteristics and make everybody like everyone else. This is not wholly bad, it is true, but there are important respects in which it is not desirable. Certainly it is contrary to the Divine idea as revealed, which contemplates a fully developed man. At any rate the fact is humiliating that a promiscuous crowd of men from different callings and positions, employers and workmen, professional and secular, legislators and operatives, rich and poor, when closely viewed are found to be very much alike. The poets even, who aim at originality, after all their efforts, differ so little that if their productions were mixed they would not know their own verses. They repeat one another, different sides of the same thing. Only here and there, irrespective of position or calling, stands out an individual, pronounced, with something to say and do of his own most inward self and not of his time and set. In any rank of life and sphere of action, with great talents or moderate, with largest opportunities or smallest, whoever possesses courage, truth, purity and faith in God and right deeply and truly enrooted in him, he will have a silent power. It is true even according to our Lord that we live in a system where finally the strongest must conquer, and he is strongest who has most of this positive character. He conquers often without its being known by others, or even by himself, simply by contact. In leading people to act a great noise is made, many speeches and much writing, but after all it is sometimes seen that the change or refusal to change is due to the quiet, but determined, influence of an individual who without being conscious of it turns men's opinion by personal weight. There are people enough—at times, indeed, and in some places, perhaps, too many—but, oh, for more individuals! Here, then, is a great thing to strive after, a positive character for good. You cannot make yourself a genius. There are limits within which race, climate, social and political surroundings make you in part what you are. But there is room outside of these in which you can work successfully to build yourself a true man. There is, indeed, a great deal in the way of becoming such. Actual man very plainly is not up to this standard by nature, and certainly will not grow up to it without any pains of his own. On the contrary there are enemies to be overcome against which we cannot use these weapons or any military science.

Oh! if only we could, if only we could mine our excesses in appetites and passions and blow them up, if we could deliver a charge of bayonets in the rear to our moral insensibility, if we could shoot point blank into our selfishness, if we could fire our largest cannon double-shotted into our self conceit! But we cannot. It is chiefly an inward strife. And yet it is worth more to conquer here than in any bodily struggle. To win a manhood that shall impress confidence and respect, to work out real solid character, good sense, good principles, honest to the injury of self-interest, truthful at any cost, pure in person and in home, respectful where respect is due, honoring God and kind to man—to become such will repay any struggle. For to be such is to be a power in self. As we have seen, human affairs are largely determined by individual men. It is not office, coquet we ever so much with the wanton thing. It is not higher position socially, deny we our very birthrights and faith for it. It is not money, though we crawl in worship of it. Often these provoke our own contempt and weaken our belief in anything true and good. No, we look through all these and for final trust on some one morally independent. Nay, think how a world's faith rests on one person and how we bow before him. Not in our strength are we left to find this higher, nobler self! The promise is sure of Divine help. Young men, for the company's sake, for the community's sake, seek individual excellence!

The charter and by-laws of the company were then read, in accordance with the time-honored custom, and the election of officers was proceeded with, resulting as follows:—

Colonel—Addison Thomas.
Lieutenant Colonel—George A. Brown.
Major—George C. Shaw.
Captain—George A. Tilley.
Adjutant—John H. Wetherell.
Quartermaster—Henry C. Stevens, Jr.
Paymaster—Edward T. Bosworth.
Commissary—John H. Stacy.
Surgeon—Dr. C. F. Barker.
Chaplain—Rev. Thatcher Thayer, D. D.
Assistant Paymaster—John H. Martin.
Assistant Commissary—George W. Tilley.
Assistant Surgeon—Charles M. Cole.
Sergeants—First, Herbert Bliss; second, John D. Richardson, Jr.; third, Charles T. Bliss; fourth, Andrew J. DeBlois; fifth, Harry G. Wilks.

Colonel Horton was unanimously re-elected commanding officer, but declined, thanking the members of the company for their courteous bearing towards him and hearty support they had given him while he had been in command. The Artillery during the past year had made much progress, the members had been faithful to their respective duties, and the company was now in a very prosperous condition. He expressed his regret that he was to give up the command, but he felt that a change was desirable and for the best interest of the company. During the twenty-six years he had been connected with the company he had missed but one parade, had always taken an active interest in its success, and, though he ceased to be commander, he would remain in the company, and continue to do all he could toward its success.

When the office of chaplain was called, Colonel Horton read a note from Rev. Dr. Thayer saying that he felt that a younger man, who was not confined to the house by illness, could better serve the company as chaplain, and desiring not to be a candidate for re-election. The company, however, voted unanimously to continue Dr. Thayer in the office he has well filled for nearly a quarter of a century.

The new colonel, Addison Thomas, was honored with a unanimous election, and will accept the position and assume the command next month. The members of the company, while expressing sincere regret at the withdrawal of Colonel Horton, feel that they have made a wise choice in Mr. Thomas, and that, under his command, the company will be kept up to its high rank of excellence in drill and military conduct.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE UNITY CLUB.

Last evening the last of the Unity Club's socials for the session of 1890-91 took place. The Channing parlors, which were tastefully draped, were well filled with the members and their invited guests. The entertainment consisted of a varied program of a musical character, a dramatic readings by four members and other reading by one. The piano music, a solo by Miss Sarah Crandall and a solo by Mr. E. Y. Mason, was very enjoyable, and the soprano solo by Miss Cora Gosling and the contralto solos by Miss Ella Martland gave renewed evidence of the excellence of both of those ladies' voices. The singing of the Apollo Glee Club, under the leadership of Mr. F. A. Fredericks, introduced eight male voices to the audience, and several glees were well sung, some of them being encored, and all of them much enjoyed. The central attraction of the evening was presented in a capital comedietta, in which good acting took fully as large a share as reading, for these short dramatic comedies as farces are apt to fall flat if the words are only read with intelligence and spirit, and the histrionic element is omitted. The acting and bye-play of both Dr. Squire and Dr. Frederick Bradley were excellent, and they were well supported in both the elocutionary and dramatic department by Miss Blanchard and Miss Ada Crandall. The piece was entitled "One Must Wed!" It would only spoil the fun of the plot for those who were not present if it were told in cold blood who eventually did wed.

The last item was a brace of short humorous pieces read by Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, president of the club—one being a "Frenchman's After-Dinner Speech," and the other a narrative called "The Jiners," which formed a most fitting close to the proceedings, as it drew a picture, which provoked much laughter, of the domestic troubles of a husband who had joined so many clubs and lodges that at last he scarcely ever lodged at home. The evening was a very successful one and was under the management of Mr. William Carry, chairman of the entertainment committee, who made a capital master of ceremonies. At the close he thanked heartily all the ladies and gentlemen who had so kindly contributed to the evening's entertainment; especially including in the list Mr. Benjamin G. Palmer, who, though not one of the performers, had by his assiduity and administrative power in arrangements materially contributed to the success of the evening.

The Amateur Players are in great demand, and, besides the entertainment at the Trinity guild rooms tomorrow evening, have been asked to give either the "Snowball" or "A Box of Monkeys" at one other place in the city, and in a neighboring town. Arrangements have not yet been completed for either.

William Redmund and Mrs. Thomas Barry appear at the Opera House Friday evening in a double bill in comedy roles. The first is a one-act comedietta, "Yellow Roses," and the second a comedy in three acts, "A Cure for the Blues." During their recent engagement in Boston the Herald said:—"The comedy which was prescribed to cure the blues was administered in a large dose, and completely cured those afflicted with the azure complaint. Mr. Redmund's Dr. Savage, M. E. Simpson's Romeo, and the women of the company in their several characters would cure almost any ailment where laughter entered as a remedy."

GENERAL NOTES.

Jenny Lind's Memoirs have made their appearance in London.

The late Lawrence Barrett left to his family property amounting to about $150,000.

The Boston Apollo Club will give the last pair of its concerts for the current season on April 29 and May 4 in the Music Hall.

The Hampden County Musical Association has published a program book of its six poetical concerts to be given in the city hall, Springfield, on May 6, 7 and 8. There are to be an orchestra of about fifty players, a mixed chorus of one hundred and fifty voices and a male chorus (the Orpheus Club, M. E. Cutter, Jr., conductor) of fifty voices. The conductors will be Messrs. G. W. Chadwick and V. Herbert.

Kroll's Opera House, Berlin, was to be opened on the 19th inst., earlier than usual. Marcella Sembrich, who at present is in Russia, will sing in May, beginning in "Lakmé." Others engaged are Lola Beeth and Mrs. Moran-Olden. The tenors will be Bötel, Erl and Götze. The novelties will include the Duke of Saxe-Coburg's "Santa Chiara" and Goring Thomas's "Esmeralda." The revivals will consist of Cherubini's "Medea" and "Watercarrier," Halévy's "L'Eclair," Flotow's "Indra" and von Holstein's "Haideschacht."

PORTSMOUTH.

The rededication of the Methodist Episcopal Church took place Sunday, under most favorable auspices. The interior had been thoroughly renovated, frescoed and painted, newly carpeted and furnished throughout, and presented a very handsome appearance, which was heightened by a very fine display of flowers and plants. Presiding Elder S. O. Benton preached at the services, both of which were very largely attended. The pastor, Rev. H. F. Simon, who, at the unanimous request of the official board, was returned by the recent yearly conference, began his fourth year as pastor of the church, which he has done so much to build up. The repairs and improvements cost in the neighborhood of $1,000, and of this sum $610 was raised at the two services on Sunday.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Grand Commander John P. Sanborn will make an official visit to Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery, K. T., at Fall River this evening. Several Sir Knights of Washington Commandery will be present.

—Steamer Puritan will leave early tomorrow morning for New York, where she will go on the dry dock, and take her place on the line Monday, replacing steamer Pilgrim, which will come here for repairs. The Puritan has had her boilers tested ? and the work of renovating her for the summer business has so far progressed that it can be completed before going on the line.

—The E. Read Goodridge base ball nine plays its opening game of the season on Saturday with a picked nine at Fall River. The club will be accompanied by quite a number of Newport lovers of base ball, and will try to show the Fall River players that the game has advanced in this city in the past few years. The Fort Adams and Training Station nines will probably play on Saturday on the fort grounds.

—This afternoon, while engaged in painting at the new residence of Mr. Ogden Goelet on the Cliffs, Florence Mahoney lost his balance and fell from one of the second-story windows, landing on a pile of stone on the ground. He was picked up by his fellow-workmen and a doctor summoned. Officer Dring telephoned for the ambulance, which took the injured man to the hospital, where it was found several ribs were broken and he was cut on the head, though it was thought not seriously injured.

JAMESTOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Evans of Philadelphia and Mrs. J. C. Strawbridge, who with their families will occupy the J. C. Lovering and Admiral Porter cottages respectively, were in town today and made a visit of inspection of the cottages they have taken.

Major H. C. Potter has returned to Philadelphia.

Captain and Mrs. T. O. Selfridge of Boston arrived today and will spend a few days at Weeden's "Hedge Row," while their summer cottage here is being prepared for summer occupancy.

Clinton avenue will be very much improved in appearance after Street Commissioner Peckham completes the work he has now laid out to do there.

THE LIQUOR LICENSES.

The license commissioners today took action on the first batch of applications for liquor licenses for the ensuing year. There were in all eleven wholesale and seventy-one retail licenses applied for. The work of the commissioners was much lighter than last year, as there were but few protests. Of the two applications for licenses on Washington street, against which strong protests were made, one, W. L. Brady, withdrew; the other, J. A. McKenna, is not complete, as bonds are not filed. Patrick F. Dugan, who applied for a license at 6 Market square, was refused because of the protests of neighboring property-owners, who objected to any license in that locality. All the new places were continued for further action, licenses being today granted only to places now having licenses. The new applicants so continued were Joseph Kelley, Dennison street; Thomas Murphy, Thames street; T. B. O'Connell, Long wharf, and Alva F. Weaver, Thames street. A new feature was introduced this year in a claim that only citizens either native or naturalized could receive licenses. On applying to City Solicitor Sheffield, who was in the legislature when the law was passed, the commissioners found that such was the case; and on that account applications of John Alexander, Levin street, and C. Frank Peasley, Duke street, were continued for investigation, and the application of Paul Hertzog, Washington square, was dropped, as Mr. Hertzog has not yet taken out his second papers, there being no other objection to him. The following applications also passed for further consideration or for the filing of bonds:—John Campbell, West Broadway; William Gash, Thames street; William C. Lynch, Market square; Joseph Simpson, DeBlois court. The application of John Murray, East Bowery street, was dropped, Mr. Murray having died. There were three applications for licenses on Bath road, and, unlike last year, no objections. James Grover, who last year had a license for Merton road and was accused of selling on Bath road, and Timothy Sullivan were refused, and Bernard McGowan was granted.

The full list of those to whom licenses were granted is as follows:—

Wholesale—Peleg Bryer & Son, Broadway; Patrick H. Corbet, Thames street; Thomas Denniston, Kinsley's wharf; Maurice S. Horgan, West Broadway; Fred P. Garrettson & Co., Washington square; Timothy J. Lyon, Scott's wharf; John T. Martin, Thames street; Dennis W. Sheehan, Kinsley's wharf; Sayer Brothers, Thames street; Charles A. Trager, Bath road, and Patrick H. Horgan, West Broadway.

Retail—Christian Anderson, Prospect Hill; Patrick B. Burke, West Broadway; William A. Barker & Co., Bridge; George Beakhurst, Albert Burkinshaw and Daniel J. Bulkley, Thames; Peter Brucker, Jr., Franklin; John F. Champlin, Perry House; Joseph V. Coen, Long wharf; J. J. Coffey, West Broadway; James J. Conteeney, Spring; Michael Driscoll, Thames; Thomas Denniston, Kinsley's wharf; James Egan, West Broadway; John H. Finn, Spring; Karl Faerber, Thomas Green, Solomon T. Hubbard and James D. Hidler, Thames; Charles E. Groff, Patrick Hunt and Michael J. Johnson, Long wharf; Richard Holzinger, Germania Hotel; Maurice S. Horgan, Franklin; Patrick H. Horgan, West Broadway; Bernard McGowan, Bath road; Thomas Murphy, Long wharf; James N. Murphy, D. H. Mahogany, Michael J. Murphy, John T. Martin and Thomas Martin, Thames; John Malgan, Levin; James A. McMahon, William; Daniel J. McGowan, Washington square; Charles McDermott, Prospect Hill; Patrick Nolan, William; John A. Owen, Duke; Michael O'Neil, George Quarry and John J. Shay, Long wharf; William Ormsby, Scott's wharf; William P. Sullivan and D. W. Sheehan, Kinsley's wharf; W. D. Rife, Louis Shanteler, Michael Shea, Dennis J. Sullivan, Daniel Shea, John E. Turgeon, Charles F. Walsh and Thomas B. Wilkinson, Thames street; Charles A. Trager, Middleton avenue, and E. V. Westcott, The Aquidneck.

In granting the licenses cognizance was taken of all reports made by the police in relation to the places, all of which were, as before stated, licensed last year. In view of the recent amendment in relation to the screens no one was refused because the police had reported the screens not open on Sunday, and generally, when the police simply reported a case but took no action toward prosecuting the parties, the commissioners felt that the report should not prejudice their action.

Several of those continued will be granted as soon as bonds are completed or some minor changes suggested by the commissioner are made.

So far eleven wholesale, all for which application was made, and fifty-four of the seventy-one retail licenses have been granted. Last year sixty-nine retail and eleven wholesale licenses were granted. The fee is the same as last year, $350 for retail and $500 for wholesale licenses. The next batch comes up for consideration on Saturday, May 9.

For additional Local News see eighth page.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 29. Wall street.—Opening Prices:—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 80¾; Erie, 22; Kansas & Texas, 15; Louisville & Nashville, 81; Missouri Pacific, 72¾; Northern Pacific, 27; Northwestern, 110¼, Ontario & Western, 18; Pacific Mail, 39; Rock Island, 79; St. Paul, 61; Texas Pacific, 15¾; Union Pacific, 51⅞; Wabash preferred, 23⅛; New York & New England, 40¾; Lead, 19⅞.

11 A. M.—The opening of the stock market this morning was not as strong as the closing last evening gave promise of being. On the contrary it was lower all along the line, Louisville & Nashville being down ⅜ per cent. and Wheeling & Lake Erie ⅝. The downward tendency made further progress, however, and the losses of the opening were in almost all cases regained, though Louisville was a marked exception. The strength in Cordage, which rose from 91⅛ to 93¼, was not without its influence, but there was no other material movement in the entire market. St. Paul, New England, Union Pacific, Burlington and Cordage were the only active stocks, the rest of the list being generally quiet to dull, but while the late trading was small the best prices were well maintained and at 11 o'clock the market was quiet and steady, generally at fractions above the opening prices.

Noon—Money on call, easy at 3 @ 4; prime mercantile paper, 5 @ 6½; bar silver, —; exchange, quiet but firm; actual rates, $4.85¼ @ ½ for sixty days, and $4.88¼ @ 9 for demand; posted rates, $4.86 @ 90; government bonds, dull and steady; 4s reg. 120¾; 4s coup., 120¾; 4½s reg., 101; 4½s coup., 101; railroad bonds, quiet and generally firm; Pacific 6s, 113. The stock market again developed considerable activity after 11 o'clock, which was accompanied by new buying and a general advance in prices which were lifted further fractional amounts all along the line, and Cordage another 1 per cent. to 94⅛. Many specialties showed increased activity and Sugar came to the front with a spurt from 88⅜ to 90. The best prices were not fully maintained, however, and Sugar afterward went back to 89, though the concessions in the rest were confined to small fractions. Lackawanna was the feature of the railroad stocks and rose to 139½ after selling at 138, retaining all but a slight fraction of the gain.

New York, April 29. Noon.

Canadian Pacific	79¼
Canada Southern	52⅞
Alton	1.0¾
preferred	155
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	90⅛
C., C., C. & I.	
Del. Hudson	135¾
Del. Lack.	139
Denver & Rio Grande	18½
Erie	22⅝
preferred	55½
Ill.	101
Kansas & Texas	15¼
Lake Shore	112
Louisville & Nashville	81⅛
Michigan Central	95
Missouri Pacific	72¾
N. J. Central	121
Northern Pacific	27⅛
preferred	71⅛
Northwestern	110⅝
preferred	135¾
N. Y. Central	103¼
N. Y. & N. E.	40⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	19¼
preferred	
Ontario & Western	17⅞
Oregon Nav.	77
Oregon Trans-Cont'l	17¼
Pacific Mail	39
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	21¼
Reading	33⅞
Rock Island	79
St. Paul	61⅛
preferred	114
Manitoba	107⅛
Oil	28¾
preferred	86
Texas Pacific	15¾
Union Pacific	52
Wabash, St. L. & Pac	11⅜
preferred	23⅝
Western Union	82⅛
Am. Cotton Oil	26¼
Sugar Trust	89
Lead Trust	19¾

NEW YORK CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
[Reported by J. H. Barney, Jr., 301½ Thames St.]

Atchison	33¾
Am. Sug. Ref.	88
Am. Sug. Ref. preferred	
Chicago Gas Trust	50½
Canada Southern	52
C., B, & Q.	80⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	61½
Delaware & Lackawanna	135½
Delaware & Hudson	
Erie	21¾
Hocking Valley	27¾
Lake Shore	112
Louisville & Nashville	80¼
Lead Trust	19⅝
Michigan Central	
Missouri Pacific	72⅜
New York & New England	40¼
New York Central	
New Jersey Central	121
Northern Pacific	27
Northern Pacific preferred	71¼
Northwestern	110⅝
North American	17⅝
Omaha	
Pacific Mail	38¾
Pullman Palace	
Petroleum	
Rock Island	78⅝
Richmond Terminal	18¼
Reading	33½
St. Paul	63½
Silver	97¼
Sugar Trust	
Texas Pacific	15¾
Western Union	82½
Wisconsin Central	
Wheeling & Lake Erie	35⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred	77⅜
Union Pacific	52⅛
Manhattan	

BOSTON EXCHANGE.

Boston, April 29. Noon.

American Bell Telephone	206
West End Land Co.	20¾
Boston & Montana Mining Co.	49½
Franklin Mining Co.	17⅛
Osceola Mining Co.	30¼
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	32⅞
Boston & Maine	201½
Central of Massachusetts preferred	39½
Fitchburg preferred	84
Mexican Central	23⅝
New York & New England	41
New York & New England preferred	108
Old Colony	168
West End Railway preferred	85¼
Wisconsin Central	21⅛

Before leaving New York Mr. Gould said:—"I don't know when re-action will come, but I believe this is a bull year. Congress is out of the way for 1891; the Western legislatures have disappeared for the coming two years. Such a crop outlook as that now presented has not been known in the West for ten years. Stocks are much lower now, with fine crop prospects, than they were a year ago with bad crop prospects; the market is lower now, with railroad rates well maintained, than it was a year ago when rates were being cut. I do not see how this can help being a bull year."

Steamers Arrived.

At New York, April 29, Russia, from Hamburg.
At New York, April 29, City of Alexandria, from Havana.
At New York, April 29, Eastgate, from St. John's, P. R.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

1. To naval officers and others:—Furnished cottages by the year, $550, $600, $700, $1,000; for the summer season, $100 to $800; some very good at $500.
2. Furnished houses in fashionable localities for summer only—$4,000, $3,000, $1,800, $1,500, $1,200, $1,000 (on Bellevue Avenue and elsewhere.

Office, - - 124 Bellevue Avenue.

Is also Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, etc., for Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin.

DIED.

PITMAN—In this city, 27th inst., Mr. William R. Pitman, aged 86 years and 9 months.
Funeral at the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday, at 12.30 o'clock.

ANTHONY—In this city, 28th inst., Ann, widow of the late Henry Anthony, in the 91st year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 20 Spring street, tomorrow (Thursday) noon at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CHACE—In Tiverton, 28th inst., Mrs. Nancy Chace, aged 60 years.

MAHER—In Providence, 28th inst., James F. Maher, in his 57th year.

PECK—In Providence, 28th inst., Ellen C., widow of Horatio Nelson Peck, in her 88th year.

RHODES—In East Greenwich, 29th inst., Alice A., widow of Thomas R. Rhodes, in her 84th year.

JOHNSON—In Lincoln, 28th inst., Hannah G., wife of William R. Johnson, in her 60th year.

M. COTTRELL, Furnishing Undertaker, COTTRELL BLOCK, three doors south of the Postoffice. Residence No. 79 Thames street, near Marlboro' street. R. C. Cottrell, residence, No. 104 Mill street.

When you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla be sure to get it. Don't be put off with an inferior substitute. Insist upon Hood's.

Ladies take Angostura Bitters generally when they feel low spirited. It brightens them up. Dr. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers. At all druggists.

Town meeting tonight! Make the selectmen keep the hall warm, but if on do get a bad cold, make the druggist sell you a bottle of Johnson's Soothing Cough Balsam.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

Opera House.
Thursday, April 30.

The Great Falstaffian Comedian, J. C.

STEWART,

100 per cent. funnier than two Johns, and a Perfect Company of Faultless Comedians, Singers and Dancers, In their Operatic Extravaganza Comedy, THE

FAT MEN'S CLUB.

100 per cent. funnier than two Johns.

Containing more and sweeter **Music**, more and prettier **Songs**, more and neater **Dances**, more and brighter **Funnyisms**, more and handsomer **Costumes** and more and heartier **Laughs** than any other comedy in the unmaker's category.

Prices 35c., 50, and 75c. Seats on sale Wednesday, April 29.

Opera House.
Friday Evening, May 1.

Mr. William Redmund

—AND—

Mrs. Thomas Barry

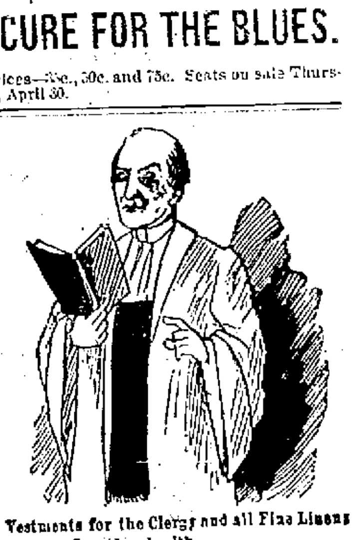
In a pleasing double bill,

YELLOW ROSES,

A comedietta in one act, and the successful comedy in 3 acts,

A CURE FOR THE BLUES.

Prices—35c., 50c. and 75c. Seats on sale Thursday, April 30.



Vestments for the Clergy and all Fine Linens should be Laundered with

ELECTRIC LUSTRE STARCH.

The genuine is always in **Blue Packages**, 10c each. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. For sale by all grocers. The only starch which makes collars and cuffs look like new.

MRS. FRANCES CORSE, wife of General John M. Corse, the hero of Allatoona, and ex-Postmaster of the City of Boston, says:—

"I have the Electric Lustre Starch used in my laundry, and it gives great satisfaction. It is excellent and labor-saving."

FOR SALE.

Two Heavy Express Wagons

WITH TOPS.

These wagons are second-hand ones, but are in good condition. The tops can be removed or wagons can be used in the meat, hunting or ice business.

H. A. THORNDIKE,

65 & 67 BRIDGE STREET.

TORNADOES,

BREAKAGES, ACCIDENTS.

I am prepared to issue policies in first-class companies against loss by tornadoes, cyclones or other disturbances of wind and weather, as well as by fire.

Also against breakage of plate glass windows, mirrors, etc.

Also annual policies against accidents to life or limb, whether traveling or at home.

First-class marine insurance on vessels and cargoes.

L. D. DAVIS, Daily News Office.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

NEITHER BENEVOLENT NOR BENEFICIAL.

Our Boston correspondent gives some interesting information about the "endowment orders" which have sprung up so rapidly in recent years, his statements being taken from a report just made by the insurance commissioner of Massachusetts. It will be seen that the amount of business done by these organizations is large. It is not surprising, perhaps, that when thousands of persons are ready to risk their money at any opportunity in lottery schemes, thousands should also be ready to "take their chances" in these endowment orders; no matter how easy it is to demonstrate that ultimately they must go to pieces. But there are among these thousands many hundreds who go into such schemes believing them to be genuine insurance or investment organizations, and a state ought to be especially careful not to aid by its countenance the deception of the honest few. Coincident with the publication of this Massachusetts report comes the announcement that two of these speculative orders were put into the hands of receivers on Saturday in Philadelphia—the Benevolent Endowment Association and the Beneficial Order of Earnest Workers. (The names assumed by these concerns are to be noted.) Both of these organizations were organized under the laws of New Jersey, the former on the 9th of last December and the latter on the 29th of last November. Both accordingly die young. The elder, with $70,000 in its treasury, has "certificates" outstanding for over $1,000,000, and hopes to pay 80 cents on the dollar of its "matured" indebtedness. The other association found $170,000 due on matured certificates last Saturday, and $130,000 in its treasury. So it, too, went to the wall.—[New York Post.

GREEK HORSEMANSHIP.

One of the most precious relics of the past is a bronze statuette dug up at Herculaneum in 1751, and thought to be a copy of the equestrian statue known to have been made of Alexander the Great by Lysippus, after the battle of the Granicus, when statues of all the brave who fell in this initial victory were made by the famous sculptor. If it is truly a copy of Lysippus's work, we can judge from it how the Macedonians managed their horses in a hand-to-hand conflict. The King is shown sitting on a blanket firmly held in place by a breast strap and girth; without dropping the reins from his bridle hand he grasps this substitute for a saddle at the withers, and turning full half-way to the right and looking backward, gives a swinging cut with his sword to the rear, covering as big an arc of the circle as the best swordsman who ever sat in a saddle. The statue is full of life and natural to a degree. If not Lysippus's work, it is that of a consummate artist. The position shows great freedom of movement on the horse, and a seat strong and elastic. That the Macedonians kept their heels well away from the horse's flanks, or rather that they did not rely on their heels to cling to him, is shown by their commonly wearing spurs, a thing the Indian usually avoids; and the same habit shows clearly in this piece of art.

When riding merely and not fighting, the Greek sat on his breech in a natural position, took a firm hold with his thighs, but let his legs from the knee down hang free. His attitude, as shown in the Panathenaic procession on the frieze of the Parthenon, was singularly graceful in style; and that it was the common one is to be seen from Xenophon's rules for keeping the seat. He managed the reins with light and easy hands. The Indian, on the contrary, was as singularly awkward and ungainly. He sat on his crotch, leaned forward, with the thigh not far from perpendicular and the leg thrust back at almost a right angle. This he could do with the Plains pony, whose barrel was far from as well rounded as that of the Thessalian chunk; and he got a goodly part of his grip from his calf and heel. The contrast between the statue of Alexander or one of the Parthenon riders and any one of Catlin's pictures is striking. But though the old-time Indian was the equal—probably the superior—as a mere rider, of the Greek, it is the latter whom we must select as model if we wish to preserve any semblance of beauty in equestrianism.—[Colonel T. A. Dodge, in Harper's Magazine.

FUR TRADE AND TRADERS.

At the very inception of the fur trade, a system of annual fairs or exchanges was inaugurated by the government, which brought together to the ostrogs once a year the entire nomadic population of fur hunters, and a considerable portion of the permanent shore-dwellers, for the purposes of barter. The principal fairs were, and are, held at Ostrownoje, the easternmost and remotest trading post of the Old World; Ochotsk, on the sea of that name; Yakoutsk, on the Lena river; Irkutsk, on Lake Baikal; Kiachta, at the central gateway of the Celestial Empire; Irbit, Tobolsk and Nishne-Novgorod, whence the bales of fur and the miscellaneous products of the Arctic seas find their way eventually through regular channels, to St. Petersburg, Moscow and Pekin, and at last to markets far beyond. There is also at the present day a very considerable trade to the Amoor, which, being ceded to the Russians in 1858, was again occupied by them after an interval of almost two hundred years. Yakoutsk is the focal point and *entrepot* of eastern Siberia, lying on the border line which separates the countries of the Yakoutsk and Tungusi—the latter occupying the center of Siberia, and the Yakouts the country north of them up to the Arctic ocean. Originally, the Yakouts, or Jakuts, occupied as far south and west as Baikal and Angora, but were driven thence by the more powerful hordes of Tungusi, who were, in turn, subjugated by the Russians in 1640, about the time when the Manchus conquered the Chinese empire.—[Charles Hallock, in New England Magazine for May.

THE SALON.

Among the Americans exhibiting at the Paris Salon is a successful woman, Miss Elizabeth Jane Gardner of New Hampshire, who sends "Soap Bubbles," a large oil painting. It represents two young girls and an elder sister blowing soap bubbles from a clay pipe at the open window. The work has been bought by a wealthy English connoisseur. William Henry Howe has two canvases—"A Milking Scene in Holland" and "A Normal Bull." Charles Heberer of St. Louis exhibits "Morning in the Orchard" and "Evening in the Orchard," two landscapes in oils, with animals and fruit trees. Robert W. Vonnoh of Hartford has a landscape entitled "Gathering Poppies." The entire foreground is a field of very red poppies, with four figures, one of which—a girl plucking the flowers—gives its name to the picture. A cart and white horses lend animation to the scene. Dark green trees half bathed in hazy light rise in the distance. The whole is suffused with a midsummer gray-blue film, which contrasts with the gorgeousness of the flowers. Edwin Lord Weeks of Boston has a picture representing "Two Spanish Beggars," seated in the sun, by the side of a drowsy young hidalgo, on a time-worn bench at Cordova. Maximilian Colin of New York has two first-class canvases, "Emotion" and "[illegible]." The first is an [illegible] woman seated; the second, the portrait of a member of the American colony in Paris. William Audway Partridge exhibits the bronze bust of a typical American matron, aged ninety-six, who lived to be one hundred and one years old. Another work by the same sculptor is a large bust of Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. Clinton Peters exhibits two canvases—a portrait of himself and brother, and a "Lost Child." The latter represents an infant brought home by the old town crier; it is a twilight scene in the streets of Paris during the Fifteenth century. A. Archibald Anderson of New York has a full-length portrait of Miss Stoddard, daughter of the editor of The New York Observer. The effect of lamplight as it falls on the features of the young woman, who smilingly pulls off her gloves to sit down to the piano, is finely rendered. The figure is lithe and delicate, while the dress and flowers blend their tints happily. The artist has accomplished a difficult task with success. Another picture is the portrait of a lovely little American girl in pink, surrounded by roses. Mrs. Leslie Cotton of New York has a full-length portrait of Miss Gurney. Julius E. Rolshoven of Detroit has four pictures—two oil colors, one the portrait of a lady, and the other a young girl prostrated by grief at the fate which she has just discovered by consulting the cards; and two pastels, one an "Italian Beauty," in a bower, with sunlight struggling through the leaves; the other, the full-length figure of a handsome girl. Walter Gay of Boston, who, with Henry Mosler, shares the rare honor of figuring at the Luxembourg Museum, contributes a giant canvas representing "A Singing Lesson," given to the orphan girls in their schoolroom by the Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent. Humphrey Moore of New York has a Moorish picture, "The Royal Minstrels," a scene inside the Alhambra at Granada. The Sultan is sitting on a divan, and the minstrels approach to "soothe with soft music" their august master. He is sad, for his favorite son has lately died. The picture is a marvel of rich coloring and perspective, while the grouping of the players is exceedingly lifelike. E. H. Blashfield contributes "The Choir Boys," a procession of young choristers in white and red, who, as their advance, swing their censors and sing. The second picture of this artist represents the decorative life-size figure of "An Angel."

MISADVENTURES IN PALACES.

At 2.30 luncheon is announced—inside the house—and then any of the Queen's grandchildren who are in the palace come down with their nurses—the latter dressed in white—and stay with their royal grandmother, to her great delight, wrapped up as she is in her sons and daughter and their children. Whether it was at one of the palaces or at Marlborough House that it happened it is difficult to say, but the story runs that Prince George, when a scrap of a boy, was naughty at one of these luncheons, and was consequently ordered by his grandmother to go under the table and there remain. He disappeared forthwith, but after a while he called out "I am quite good now, grandmama," and straightway emerged from his prison *in puris naturalibus*, to the consternation of the assembled company.

The Queen dines at 9 o'clock, and any guests invited to dinner wait in a corridor, or room, according to which palace they are in, until she comes and precedes them to the dining-hall. It does not follow, however, that people invited to the palace necessarily dine with the Queen—that is quite a separate and distinct honor, and in many cases they dine with the household. Awkward *contretemps* happen at court sometimes, as well as everywhere else. Years ago one of the Earls of Gainsborough, who had the habit of kicking his shoes off at dinner, had done it, as usual, and when the Queen rose to leave the room he fished under the table to try and recover them, but in vain; and he was obliged to get up and open the door for Her Majesty in his "stocking feet." Another thing happened not long ago, but the name of the unlucky man will not be given. Somebody was entertaining one of the princesses at dinner with a good story, at which she laughed heartily, and the Queen turned and asked what she was so amused at. The story-teller repeated it, of course, but it was not approved of, and the Queen said, in a very severe way, "We are not at all pleased," and left the table.—[The Illustrated American.

AMERICAN WOMEN AND ENGLISH TITLES.

If the effect of English popular literature upon the young men of America is injurious, rendering them unpatriotic and contemptible, its effect upon the young women is even more so. The extent of this injury it would be almost impossible to overestimate. For many of them the novel-drawn pictures of English social life, wherein every one bows to birth and title, and lords and high-born ladies are spoken of as if they were divinities whose recognition and favor were the chief prizes of life, are utterly demoralizing, inspiring them with an impatient contempt for the simplicity of American society, in which personal worth and charm can make them queens, and with a longing to enter, even as humble suppliants, the enchanted circle where birth and title rule, and where personal worth hides behind a mask. Women thus demoralized become unfit to be American wives and mothers. Their chief effort is to shape their lives on the English model: if they are poor, toadying to the rich and would be aristocratic; if they are rich, playing the arrogant English duchess to the best of their ability. Not a few of them even render themselves contemptible to men and gods, by toadying or buying (at what a price sometimes!) their way into English aristocratic circles by slavering attendance for hours at royal receptions, in order to do obeisance to what their country has nobly repudiated; or, worse than all, by buying husbands, renouncing their birthright of freedom and equality with the best, and sinking down into subjects, liable to be called on to act as "ladies in waiting," that is, as chambermaids. If all the sacrifices which degenerate American fathers and mothers have made to buy titled husbands for their daughters were recorded, they would form a revelation so ignominious that it would not be believed; and, after such a revelation, patriotic Americans would hardly dare to look foreigners in the face. But even without such a revelation the conduct of many of our countrywomen abroad, and especially in England, is enough to make every self-respecting American hide his head for shame.—[Professor Thomas Davidson, in the May Forum.

Notable Anniversaries.

April 29.

1441—Edward IV of England born at Rouen; died April 9, 1483; he established the House of York on the throne, ordered "no quarter" at Towton, and 30,000 Lancastrians were slaughtered.

1676—Michael de Ruyter, Dutch admiral, died.

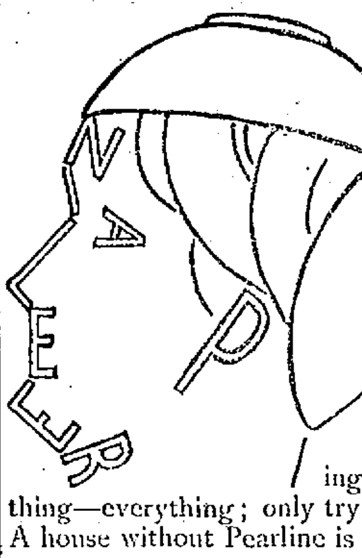
1859—War in Italy begun by Austrian army crossing the Ticino.

1862—Battle at Bridgeport, Ala., General O. M. Mitchell, commanding Federals.

1863—Terrific bombardment of Grand Gulf, Miss., Grant's Vicksburg campaign.

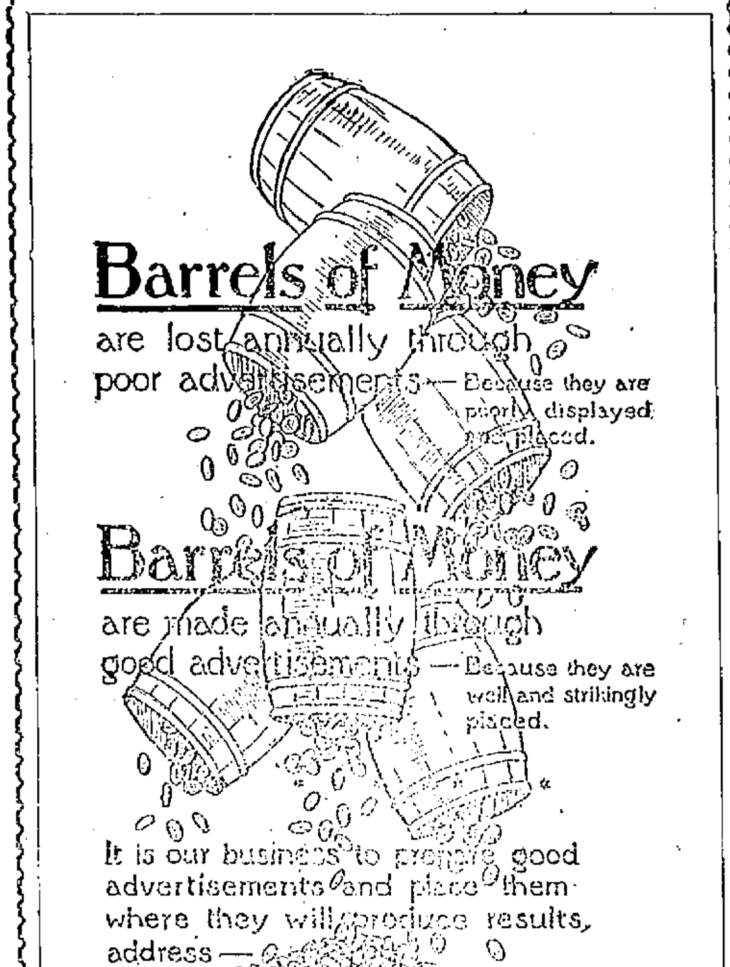
1864—Battle at Princeton, Ark.

1866—[illegible]



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Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—*send it back*. 181 JAMES PYLE, New York.



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22 lbs. Best A Sugar,	1.00	Crosse and Blackwell's Jams, jar,	.20
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Best Patent Flour, bag,	.82	Dirt Killer Soap, 27 bars,	1.00
Best Butter, lb.,	.32	10 lb. Tubs Butterine,	1.60
Eagle Brand Cond. Milk, can,	.16	Finest Teas in the city, lb.,	.40 and .50
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Choice Indian River and Florida Oranges, and Honey Sweet Oranges for 20c. a dozen. Pineapples, Grape Fruit, Nuts, Figs, Dates, etc. Choice Creamery Butter and Fresh Eggs.

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Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Saturday, March 28, 1891, trains will leave **Newport for Boston**, week days, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., a12.20, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Return 5.45, 8.30, a9.30, 11.40 a. m., 3.40, 4.35, b6.00 p. m. **Portsmouth Grove**, c7.35, c10.15 a. m., c2.55 p. m. **Coal Mines**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Bristol Ferry**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Tiverton**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Fall River**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Taunton**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Middleboro'**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Cape Cod**, 7.35 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Plymouth**, 7.35 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **New Bedford**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Fitchburg and Stations on Northern Division**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Lowell**, 7.35 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Cottage City, Oak Bluffs**, 10.15 a. m. **Nantucket**, 10.15 a. m. **Providence**, 7.35 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Return 7.30, 9.55 a. m., 12.40, 4.15 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for **Boston, Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, South Braintree, Quincy, New Bedford**, 6.00 p. m. Return leave Boston 4.30 a. m. b7 p. m.

aPark Square Station.
bPark Square Station, boat from Fall River.
cWill stop to leave passengers or when flagged.
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Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Conley, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 12.30 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8.30 A. M., weather permitting.

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IN EFFECT SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1890.

via Newport & Wickford R.R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston & Providence R. R.

Leave Newport 7.30 A. M., arrive New York 3.20 P. M.; New Haven 1.20 P. M.; New London 10.28 A. M.; Providence 9.15 A. M.; Boston 11.05 A. M. Leave Newport 10.20 A. M., arrive New York 4.30 P. M.; New Haven 2.25 P. M.; New London 12.57 P. M.; Providence 12.25 P. M.; Boston 1.55 P. M. Leave Newport 4.30 P. M., arrive New York 11.00 P. M.; New Haven 9.05 P. M.; New London 7.40 P. M.; Providence 6.13 P. M.; Boston 7.30 P. M.

Leave New London 7.20 A. M.; Boston 7.00 A. M. Providence 8.15 A. M., arrive Newport 9.55 A. M. Leave New York 5.00 A. M.; New Haven 7.55 A. M.; New London 10.15 A. M.; Boston 10.00 A. M. Providence 11.10 A. M., arrive Newport 1.00 P. M. Leave New York 1.00 P. M.; Boston 3.00 P. M. New Haven 3.05 P. M.; New London 4.32 P. M. Providence 5.00 P. M., arrive Newport 7.00 P. M. Drawing Room Cars to and from Wickford Junction.

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RETURNING, steamers leave New York from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray street, at 5.00 P. M. daily, Sundays included. ANNEX CONNECTION from Brooklyn at 4.40, Jersey City at 4 P. M. Eastward steamers touch at Newport at about 3.00 A. M.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, Pelham street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.

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Beginning Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1890, steamers will run as follows:

Steamer Conanicut,

Between Newport and Jamestown.

Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.45 A. M.; 4.00 P. M.

Leave Newport, 6.45, 9.30 A. M., 12.00 M.; 2.45, 4.15, 6.15 (or on arrival of Providence boat) P. M. Sundays 10.15 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

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[Begun April 17. Copies containing former chapters can be obtained at News office.]

CHAPTER XI.

SUNSHINE AND MOONSHINE.



She pinned his flowers upon her bosom.

"What luck?" said Stevens, as he was brushing the dust of office from his clothes after the day's work.

Windward, in reply, briefly explained his adventures and plans for the morrow. Stevens showed much interest; it was certainly, he thought, a good beginning. Then he asked casually if Mrs. Ex had been able to find room for the ladies.

"By squeezing," replied Windward, and then he recounted the sacrifices that must be made to accommodate them. Stevens was; however, fully as complaisant as Windward had been, so that matter was settled.

"You are to take Miss Willis to the theatre to-night, I believe?" said Peter, glancing at a nosegay Windward was arranging, not very skillfully.

"That's the programme," was the reply.

"She is good company. You will have a nice time," said his friend.

"I think so," Windward answered, and he thought so still more when two or three hours later she bounced into the parlor at her cozy little house on Thirteenth street, where her mother and Uncle Pollok were entertaining him while she lingered to perfect her toilet.

Very charming and bright and pleased she looked as she stood in the doorway fastening her long gloves and scolding herself for tardiness. How her eyes sparkled! The moths might have flown into them, mistaking them for lights.

Mrs. Willis gazed on her daughter fondly, admonished her this and that, which Miss Clara vetoed with pretty waywardness, while the young man stood by, pretending to be listening to the end of Pollok's account of the Pih-she-Tah pagoda at Soochow, but in reality absorbed in watching the nods and becks and wreathed smiles of the plump little beauty, as with nimble and expert fingers she pinned his flowers upon her bosom. Then away they went as easy and as affable as old friends.

Miss Clara was in high spirits. She loved the theatre, and her light feet spurned the ground in their eagerness to bring her once more to its blaze and stir and competitive dressing. To-night she would see 500 hats, and see and be seen by a score of acquaintances, all of whom would say: "There is that lovely Miss Willis. Who can it be with her?" And incidentally the play would be interesting—haply Mr. Bassett also. Both Col. McArdle and Miss Sheffield had spoken of him highly, though for that matter Miss Willis made up her own independent judgment of her gentlemen friends. So she rattled on as they walked briskly down town, as happy and as frolicsome as a flag in a breeze, and Windward listened as well as she talked—no small praise, for the former is quite as hard to do as the latter, and is as necessary, if one wishes to be found agreeable. We are always interesting when we are interested, and he who has mastered the difficult art of saying "Ah!" "Indeed!" and "How very surprising!" properly at the proper time may justly be ranked as a fine converser.

Quick steps soon brought them to the theatre; and such a delicious tumult! What fun to march down the middle aisle to the best seats a little late, the orchestra playing dance music, a rustle of dresses and fans on all sides, everybody looking, the ushers slapping down the seats with a flourish, people getting up and crushing, a great fuss with wraps, overcoats, hats, glasses, fans and what not; then the nods to friends and a swift searching preliminary survey of the 500 hats!

Soon the curtain rose and the actors began their tasks—the inferior actors, that is, who are hired to amuse by their nonsense and sustain the better actors who sit on the other side of the footlights and play their difficult parts on the larger stage of the world. It was the acting of these finer comedians that Miss Willis liked most. Some of them she knew personally, many others by reputation, and all were fair objects of study.

Windward, meanwhile, simple male, was enjoying the stage fun and bluster, for neither age, nor law, nor city life had withered in him that freshness of nature which, sneered at by the stale, is the most precious heritage of the heart. In other words, though now nearly thirty, he still had imagination, and, therefore, was still young.

Yes, with one radical difference, he could yet enjoy life as perfectly as a boy: that radical difference was that now, as a man, he could no longer enjoy enjoyment alone. So hath kindly nature ordained. Even the stars are sociable, and live in groups. Windward, also, wished to be "set in families," for God had not been so stingy in making him that he could find the company of a book or cigar, or a brute or a cane, sufficient.

And thus, as the playactors made their points, he would turn to his fair neighbor to catch her smile; nor would he miss it, and such a sweet, merry smile! Its candor, affinity and good fellowship melted his heart.

Amid such scenes and feelings the evening passed swiftly away. "It was splendid!" cried Miss Clara, as Windward folded her wraps about her. "I enjoyed every minute." And so she had; the play, the house, the company had been charming. Mr. Bassett she found very agreeable and entertaining; he on his part was bewitched. They chatted incessantly all the way home, she talking and he listening, to their mutual admiration and delight. It was a glorious night, semi-tropical, mellow, silent. Clara was thrilled with nervous exaltation. They were sorry to reach home; they hated to part; they loitered at the door. Had Windward kissed her in the entry, and gone about it just right, she would not have been offended.

[To be continued.]

TWO AFTERNOONS.

A hot day. The sun directly overhead, glowing with a fire that made the air in the shadeless canyon quiver as if heated in an oven. Not a tree in sight, not a bush—everything brown and barren. Everywhere bowlders of lava immense in size and sometimes split in twain, as if in rapid cooling from the intense heat which gave them birth. Here and there between the gray green of the giant cacti, raising their thorny forms fifty and sixty feet in the air, assuming with their strangely formed limbs the shapes of immense crosses or trunks of trees from which all leaves and smaller branches have been torn. Between the black and brown of the sunburnt lava an occasional tuft of tall, almost colorless grass. Over all a stillness that to one unaccustomed to the land would seem strange and oppressive. Not a bird to break it with its song. Even the lizards sought out what shade they could, making with their green, red and variegated coats almost the only dash of color to relieve the monotony of the all prevailing brown and black lava that each moment grew more oppressive to look at under the glow of the fierce heat.

Save these, not a living thing was in sight except where off to the west a buzzard floated high in the air, and two men, with a burro lazily following, passing down the canyon.

Prospectors and their outfit.

Opened shirts, showing red, hairy breasts, while their loosely buckled belts, heavy with long, bright cartridges, whose tarnished surfaces, made doubly bright from the rays of the hot sun, seemed strangely out of place in such quietude.

Neither spoke. Each walked along as if alone, looking for the "float" that might indicate the presence of some mineral ledge higher up, more from habit than from hope, as the "formation" gave but little indication of treasure.

How hot the sun! The burro, patient eyed, forgot his old trick of nipping the tops of the long gaete grass, and contented himself with keeping closely in the trail of the two men, whose worldly possessions of blankets, cooking utensils and tools, capped with an enormous canteen of water, he so patiently bore. Not a breath of air stirring, only the quivering heat that made the eyes burn and ache. The men shifted their rifles constantly from one hand to another, as if to avoid getting blisters from the places where they touched the highly heated metallic parts of their guns.

Crack! crack! crack!

Not fifty yards ahead, from behind a dozen bowlders leap out as many jets of fire, while the snowy white puffs of smoke float up a few feet and disappear in the quivering air.

One of the men stops for an almost imperceptible instant, as if to brace himself. His hands rise to the level of his chest, as if to bring his rifle to his shoulder, and then—down he falls headlong to the ground in a limp mass. Dead! Shot through the head. Not a quiver, not a motion; without a sound, were it not for that made by his falling rifle.

As he falls his companion staggers back a pace or two, catches himself, and then, half crouching, half falling, drops behind one of the many bowlders. "Hit!" he thinks to himself, "but, thank God! not fatally, only a scratch." Life seems a new thing; to live, a new joy.

Only a scratch. "Where?" He hardly has time to think as he places his gun across the bowlder and fires at a figure, naked, dark, clothed only in a breech clout and with a red scarf wound around the head. He notes almost unconsciously how pronounced its color is against the dark face and darker hair of its wearer. "A miss!" he mentally remarks as the figure disappears. "But better luck next time," he thinks as he pushes down the lever of his gun and throws out the empty shell, replacing it with a cartridge. "Short range;" he should have hit. It can't be that he was losing his old cunning; that his aim was bad. "No," he fired in haste and was "rattled." "Another shot and he will show them" are the thoughts that flash through his mind as he peers cautiously ahead to discover his enemies.

None in sight.

For the first time he feels pain. Half numbness, half fire; how it tears as he raises his shirt and looks at a little blue hole hardly larger than a pea near the right side in the short ribs. "Only a scratch, or it would bleed worse. Did it go through?" he asks himself, as he passes his hand up his back to find if there be an orifice of exit. "No." "That is bad, for there is no surgeon to be had to cut the missile out. Pshaw, what matters it? Other men have lived with bullets in them—why could not he? Night would soon come, and then with darkness he would go. He was not losing blood sufficient to weaken him much, and by morning he would be far away. After all it would only be a close call, something to tell about. But poor Tom! he was gone," and as he looked at the lifeless form of his partner he could hardly keep back the tears.

Crack! crack! go a couple of shots off to his left, and he sees the dust flying up from near his feet. He tries to draw his limbs up to get them in a safer position. Tries again, and the cold sweat breaks from him. He cannot move them! They are dead—paralyzed!

Something like a sob breaks from him. It is all over. In the first flush of possible escape he had not thought of the spine being injured. He knew it now. The game was played. A few hours longer at the best. To-morrow and the next day, and the days and the years to come would find him there. The end was only a question of a short time. Yet he had only thought it a scratch.

With his arms he drags himself into a safer position. This done, he unbuckles his belt, and as he lays it before him to have it handy he thinks of the time away back on the Platte when he had first put one on. How proud he then felt, as a stripling boy, of the outfit! How bright the future had looked! And now it was all to end. After all, life to him had been a hard one. It had brought to him few of the treasures for which he had longed. For an instant he thought "why not take the six shooter and end it all?"

"Suicide?"

"No," he would die fighting.

He would take some of them with him. Yet, why kill at all. They were but savages—Apaches. Their deaths would mean nothing, would gain nothing. Better to kill himself and keep from them the satisfaction of doing it. No; relief might come. Some of the many scouting parties of cavalry always in the field, or perhaps a party of prospectors might hear the firing, and then with a good doctor all would yet be well. He could find one at any of the military posts.

All these thoughts and a thousand others crowded through his brain while he was placing himself in a better position for defense. Cautiously raising himself he glanced over the bowlder in the direction whence the last shots came. Crack! crack! crack! the bullets whiz surlily around him.

Bang! bang! bang! goes the rifle.

A new feeling takes possession of him. His nerves tighten like steel, and he pumps empty shells out of the rifle's chamber and cartridges in with a fierce speed. Kill! kill! Let him take one of those howling murderers with him, and he doesn't care how soon after death comes. But what is the matter with his aim? He has not yet killed one, not even wounded one that he knows of. He refills the magazine of his rifle in nervous, feverish haste, and then peeps through the crevices of the bowlders to see if there is an enemy in sight. None. They are there, though. They are waiting and he is dying. How hot it is! He is burning up with thirst and heat. How "it" hurts. He has got so that he thinks of his wound only as "it," as if it were some terrible monster that he could not escape.

The blood—small as the quantity—that flows from his wound has formed a pool, clotted and coagulated. It adds to his discomfort by its stickiness. He thinks how strange that one's own blood should annoy one so, and then wonders where so many flies could have come from, as he raises a swarm by the movement of his body. He looks across to where the burro has fallen with the canteen, and sees that the vessel has been jammed by coming in contact with the bowlder, and that the precious fluid has nearly all run out. How much he would give to have what little water remains! He feels almost tempted to try to reach it, but no; that would mean throwing his life away without a chance for revenge. Revenge? He will have it. Thirst is nothing; death is nothing now if he can only kill, kill!

If he could only kill them all, how happy he would die!

He looks over the bowlder. Nothing in sight but bowlders, lava, cacti, sand and gaete grass. "They are there, though." He almost laughs in sarcasm as he catches himself scanning the horizon to see if any relief were in sight. Relief? For days he and the man that lay dead there had traveled without finding a trail made by a shod horse—without finding a trail of any kind. How childish to expect any help! Better brace up and die like a man.

He looked at the body of the dead man. How hideous the face looked with its swollen lips, open mouth, staring eyes! How black it had grown! What a vast quantity of blood had come from the wound in the head! His eye catches a movement in the tuft of grass to his left. Bang! bang! goes his rifle. "Nothing there," he thinks, as he crouches closer to the ground to escape the shots that come in return.

So the hours go by, but he hardly marks their flight. The sun is getting lower in the west, and the white heat of day gives way to the yellowish purple haze that in Apache land is always the forerunner of night. How when he was first hit he had longed for night! How little he cared for it now! He could feel himself growing weaker. His Winchester was heavier than any he had ever before lifted. Even "it," that terrible thing that claimed him there, pained him less, but the thirst grew horrible. Anyhow night would give him a chance to reach the canteen. At times he felt almost drowsy, but fought off the feeling. He was merely waiting for the end. He thought it strange that he could face it so complacently. He hardly cared now how soon it came. Would he shoot all his cartridges away before it reached him? He would not waste them though. If he could only reach Tom's gun and revolver and destroy them it would make those that killed him angry. It was for these things, worth perhaps $50, that he and Tom had been murdered.

He was beginning to think of himself as already dead. At least how easy to ruin Tom's rifle. It was only two or three paces away. He took his revolver and fired at it, aiming to hit it just in front and below the hammer, its most vulnerable part. Instead, the bullet hits the ground, and richocheting enters the breast of the dead man. He shudders as the body stirs from the force of the shot, although he knows that life has been gone for hours. Everything is plain to him now why his other shots had not taken effect. He was unnerved. How could a man with a hole through his body hope to hit anything. He had heard of men shot through the heart killing their assailants, and had often wondered if he could do it. Could Tom have done it? How far off and yet how short seemed the years that he and Tom had been together! How little there had been in them that seemed worth now recalling! Crack! a single shot off to the right, and he fires where he sees the smoke curling upward. Fires again. Nothing. He counts his cartridges and is astonished that he has fired so many. He must have lost some. No, there are the empty shells.

Another shot off to the right. One to the front. He fires at both. He feels that he is growing nervous, and brings all his remaining powers into play to secure better control of himself. He will put away the idea of death, of his wound, of everything but revenge. Only one, and he will be satisfied, and for the first time in years he prays, prays without words, though, that he may kill but one.

The sun is sinking lower; it has almost reached the far off western mountain tops. It would soon be night, and then what would "they" do? Steal up under cover of the darkness and shoot him from behind some bowlder before he would be aware of it. He would keep a close lookout, and perhaps he might after all "get" one of them.

Crack! crack! to the right and left, and he glances in both directions, firing at each; and then right over him takes place a terrible explosion, and he feels as if something heavy and blunt had struck him in the back. He half raises himself, just enough to turn his face upward. Another explosion, another heavy, blunt blow, and through the smoke from a revolver he sees a dark young face, with black, glittering eyes, white teeth, across which the lips are tightly drawn—the face and the form of one almost a boy—and then he falls back—while a dark hand and arm snatches his gun from his half clinging grasp. He hears wild shouting, and through his glazing eyes sees dark forms scrambling for his arms, for Tom's. They are even quarreling in their eagerness to tear the pack from the dead burro, and then instinctively he sees one raise something in the air, * * * and when it falls there is no longer anything human in the face or the head of the man who has spent the afternoon in fight. Nothing but a bloody pulp of skull, hair, brains, broken teeth, crushed into a misshapen mass by the bowlder cast upon it by an Apache.

Another afternoon, years after, a tall sergeant and his detail of cavalry escorting through the canyon a party locating a road, looks down on the whitened bones of two men and a burro scattered by coyotes and bleached by the winds and rains, and as he, with the toe of his boot, pushes to one side the ribs of one of the skeletons his eyes mark the many empty cartridge shells. He looks up and sees that his comrades have already noted them, while some one remarks:

"By ——, he staid with them while he lasted."—Buckley O'Neil in San Francisco Chronicle.

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EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NONE SUCH CONDENSED Mince Meat



HIGHEST AWARD received at all Pure Food Expositions for Superior Quality, Cleanliness, and convenience to housekeepers.

Each Package contains material for two large pies. Grocers often substitute cheap imitations, to make a better profit. Refuse such articles, and insist on having NONE SUCH brand—the best.

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KAKO is a sure cure for all secret diseases and does not interfere with one's work or meals

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This is the time to see that your mowers are in repair, or to buy a new mower. The Standard Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are the best made. Buy the O. K. for a small place, at reduced prices; put out on trial.

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT
CHEWING GUM

A delicious confection as much enjoyed by ladies and gentlemen as by children.

The best physicians recommend its use after each meal.

It sweetens the breath, aids digestion, preserves the teeth and hardens the gums.

ALL DEALERS SELL IT!

A SAMPLE PACKAGE IS SENT
FREE TO ALL
WHO ADDRESS THE MANUFACTURERS,
JONES & PRIMLEY CO., Elkhart, Ind.

CALL AND SEE THOSE NEW
Household Sewing Machines
Just received at
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They are great favorites with everyone, and are sold at exceedingly low prices.

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First Mortgages
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TACOMA CITY PROPERTY,
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A Safe Investment.
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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
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CITY OF CHICAGO GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY, Limited,

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"Oh My, What a Dreadful Thing."
Waltz Song, "Bring Me Sweet Blossoms."
"I'll Come Back Again," as sung by Cleveland's Minstrels.
"Sweet Katie Conner," song and chorus.
"Pauline Mazurka," Yorke dance.

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Sarsaparilla
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Cures Scrofula, Rheumatism, Boils, Pimples, Catarrh, Constipation, General Debility, Billiousness and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood.

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For all impurities of the blood. A large bottle for 75c., at
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NEW SPRING STYLES IN
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Instantly relieves the most violent attack and insures comfortable sleep. No WAITING for RESULTS. Being used by inhalation, its action is immediate, direct and CERTAIN, and a cure is the result in all curable cases. A single trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1, of Druggists or by mail. Samples FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

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IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE
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It can be given in coffee, tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of patient if necessary; it is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. It operates so quietly and with such certainty that the patient undergoes no inconvenience, and soon his complete reformation is effected. 48 page book free. To be had of
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Those beautiful, luxurious sofas and chairs upholstered in hair in the best manner and covered [illegible]

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Has removed his dental office from Franklin St. to the Newton Building, at foot of Pelham Street.

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Advertisements of twenty-five words under this head are inserted three times for twenty-five cents. Payment must be made with the order.

WANTED—A situation by a first-class cook. The best of references can be given. Apply at No. 66 Ayrault street.

WANTED—By two respectable young girls, a situation by one to take care of children or to do light housework, and the other as competent cook, willing to do plain washing or to do housework. 44 Callender avenue.

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WANTED—Situation by a competent girl; would do waiting and chamberwork or chamberwork and laundress, in a private family. Address Box 47, Daily News Office.

WANTED—By a young girl, work by the day; willing to do sewing if required. 111 Thames street.

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Advertisements of twenty-five words under this head are inserted three times for twenty-five cents. Payment must be made with the order.

WANTED—Chamber girl. Apply at Perry House.

WANTED—A competent cook for two months. Apply before 12 or after 6 at 21 Kay street.

WANTED—A first-class tailoress. Apply to John O'Connor, Thames street.

WANTED—Salesmen. Permanent paying positions for intelligent workers. Write at once. Ellwanger & Barry, Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted---Experienced Salesmen.

Apply at once at our store, 134 Thames street.
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TENEMENTS, FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.

WANTED—Board in a private family by a lady at home evenings only. Terms must be moderate. Address Box 50, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Two or three adjoining furnished rooms, overlooking the harbor; terms moderate. Inquire at 190 Thames St. Otto Ruecker.

WANTED—A married woman in service (Roman Catholic) wishes to find board for her little girl ten months old. Address Box 49, Daily News Office.

TO LET—For the season, a cottage in good location. A good chance for an invalid or lady with a family who does not want the care of housekeeping, as she can be accommodated where there is a first-class cook. Apply to G. V. Wilbur, 20 Bellevue avenue.

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The Daughters of the Late Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan

Will continue the purchase and sale of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Cast Off Clothing,

At the same place of business

142 Spring Street.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
Will be given and EXPRESS CHARGES PAID on all parcels from without the city, as hitherto

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Cut Flowers and Plants.

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Orders executed for any **stocks** or **bonds** sold on **New York Stock** or **Consolidated Exchange** or **Boston Stock Exchange. Certificates promptly delivered. Local stocks a specialty.**

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Closing out Sale of

TOILET SETS at $2.37,

Of 10 pieces Decorated English Ware.

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Of 114 pieces Decorated Ware.

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Owing to the success of our teas during the past, we are induced to continue advertising them in this direct manner. Any kind you like,

10 lbs. - - $3.00.
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We have an especially fine English Breakfast Tea at 35c. Samples given away on application.

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Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, etc.,

WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES, DRAPERY MATERIALS.

Carpet and Curtain Upholstery by experienced workmen.

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 8 A. M.—For New England and eastern New York:—Continued cool; fair, Wednesday; northwesterly winds; warmer, fair weather and southwesterly winds, Thursday.

BLUE HILL PREDICTIONS.

For tonight:—Fair weather; stationary temperature.

For Thursday:—Fair; warmer.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

April 29.	8 A. M.	12 M.	2 P. M.
Temperature.	41	52	53
Barometer.	29.80	29.77	29.76
Wind.	NW	NW	NW
Weather.	Cloudy	Fair	Fair

LET THE PEOPLE KNOW IT.—[U. S. Grant.

USE THE MEANS!

If you want a Lot,
If you want a Boy,
If you want Board,
If you want Rooms,
If you want a Clerk,
If you want a Store,
If you want a House,
If you want a Tenant,
If you want Lodgings,
If you want a Servant,
If you want a Boarder,
If you want a Situation,
If you want a Coachman,
If you have Lost Anything,
If you have Found Anything,
If you want to Lend Money,
If you want to Borrow Money,
If you want to Sell Anything,
If you want to Buy Anything,
If you want to Give Away Anything,
Advertise the fact in the Daily News.

☞ EVERYBODY READS THE NEWS. ☜

TODAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lenox Soap; 5th page.
Wanted—Girl; 8th page.
Dr. Solomon—Notice, 8th page.
Perry Brothers—Coal; 8th page.
Hadam's Microbe Killer; 3d page.
Obern House—Yellow Roses; 5th page.
The Providence Daily Journal; 4th page.
Joseph Mayer—Paper Hangings; 6th page.
Newport Nursery—Rose Rugosa; 4th page.
A. C. Titus & Co.—Furniture, etc.; 3d page.
Joseph Mayer—Photogra; hic Supplies; 4th pg.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The northwest cautionary signal is flying.

—Mr. F. P. Garrettson has returned from New York.

—Mr. and Mrs. Rowland L. Rose of Providence are in town.

—Mrs. Burr of Portsmouth, N. H., is visiting Mrs. Martin Ball.

—Several Maying parties are being arranged by the young people.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer have returned from New York.

—Mr. William G. Weld has opened his villa on Bellevue avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Evans of Philadelphia are at Hartmann's.

—Mrs. J. F. Stone and Mr. Gordon McKay are among the late arrivals.

—Mrs. Theo. A. Havemeyer has abandoned her proposed trip to Europe.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman are daily expected at their cottage.

—Mr. John Sinnott of this city has gone to visit friends in Ireland and England.

—Messrs. Davis Collamore & Co. will open their Casino store on or about May 15.

—Mr. Henry A. Rice of Boston has arrived at his cottage at the head of Washington street.

—The household effects of Rev. R. B. Peet have been shipped to his present residence in California.

—The West Island Fishing Club's house is being put in order, and the keeper has arrived for the season.

—Mrs. R. D. Morris of Philadelphia has taken the Albro cottage on Chestnut street for the season of 1891.

—Soup are still scarce and high. Thirty-five barrels were shipped last night, and all but two or three were for the New York markets.

—Commissary Sergeant Richard Muller, now at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., has been ordered to Fort Adams for duty.

—Canonchet Lodge, No. 2,489, G. U. O. O. F., has decided to celebrate its eight anniversary, which occurs on June 29, by a musical and literary entertainment.

—A patent for sewer construction has been granted to Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., of this city, who has assigned it to the Drainage Construction Company of Boston.

—Carpenter G. W. Conover is detached from the Naval Academy, May 9, and ordered to the Monongahela, May 12, relieving Carpenter A. C. Burroughs, who is ordered to the Mare Island navy yard, May 10.

—The People's Favorite Order has paid the benefit to Mrs. Margaret Wixon on account of the death of her husband. This makes $1,450 paid in death benefits in the last year, besides sick benefits to a large amount.

—The Rogers High School Base Ball Club have received their new suits from the Newport One Price Clothing Company, and are well satisfied with them. They will probably make their first appearance in them on Saturday. The same company has recently supplied caps and uniforms for some of the street railway employees.

—A few members of Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of O. F., feel that it would be for the best interests of the order to start a new lodge here, and they have taken the initiatory step looking to the accomplishing of this end. It is thought that the members who are anxious to start a new lodge will be given the necessary permission by the Grand Lodge.

—The match at racquets played in Boston Saturday between Thomas Pettitt and Albert Wright, marker for the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York, was not for the championship, as has been erroneously stated. Wright simply accepted an invitation to go to Boston and play a friendly game for a purse offered by the Boston club.

—Second Lieutenant Willoughby Walke, 2d U. S. artillery, has been promoted to a first lieutenant and assigned to battery K, 5th artillery, at the Presidio, San Francisco, and additional Second Lieutenant Clint C. Hearn, 4th artillery, is assigned to a vacancy of second lieutenant in the second artillery, battery L, vice Walke, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 4th artillery until further orders.

—Beginning on Friday, May 1, steamer Eolus of the Wickford line will make an additional trip daily, leaving Newport at 1.30 P. M., arriving at New York at 7.30, Boston at 4.30 and Providence at 3.15, and returning, will reach this city at 3.55 P. M., connecting with trains from New York at 10 A.M., Boston, 1 P. M. and Providence, 2.15 P. M. It is possible that a mail will be sent out on this trip, as it affords good connections for the South and West.

A VISIT TO THE LYDIA SKOLFIELD.

A visit to the stranded ship Lydia Skolfield, at Castle Hill, is a very interesting event for anyone not acquainted with the method of saving cargoes from wrecks. The ship lies just to the south of Ragged point, is headed inshore, and has a strong list to starboard; almost directly astern is the rock known as the Wash Bowl, which shows at low water, causing the spectator to wonder how a ship of the size of the Skolfield could reach her present position. The vessel evidently rests on a single rock, which has struck the after part, and probably broken the ship's back, as the fall on the after part of the starboard side is thrown out of true, as if the whole frame was broken. On board the vessel everything is nethily and oil. The main and after hatchways are open and from each a steam lighter is hoisting barrels of oil as fast as possible, which, just at present, is not as fast as heretofore. Down below, in what is known as between decks, are four divers, in their rubber suits, but without their helmets, floundering around in oil, and fishing out barrels which others, not in diving uniform, but still protected by oilskin clothing, are guiding out of the hatchway. The water inside the ship comes up close to the deck, but the spectator would never imagine it to be water, for the entire surface is coated by a heavy, dark, greasy-looking mass that adheres to everything. This is the oil from fully a thousand broken barrels, which has been thickened by the cold and covers the water to a depth of several feet, and makes working on the ship a slippery and not at all pleasant job. Each barrel, as it is hoisted out, is covered at least half an inch in thickness with this thick oil, which is swept off when the barrel reaches the lighter, and can then be washed overboard or shoveled up into casks. Probably several pails of oil are lost with each barrel fished out, but there seems to be no feasible way of preventing this loss, as time is money in the wrecking business. The work of hoisting out the barrels, which is done by steam gear, is not at all like similar work at the dock. The deck pitches at quite a sharp angle, and is covered with a coating of oil that makes it as slippery as ice; the men maintain an upright position by means of cleats nailed to the deck or by hanging to ropes, and very often maintain no footing at all, bringing up against the bulwark, or pitching headlong into the oily mess in the hold. The handling of the oil-covered barrels, even in the sling, is by no means an easy task, as each cask weighs from four hundred and thirty to four hundred and eighty pounds, nearly a quarter of a ton, and, when swinging above the deck in the sling, are extremely dangerous for passers-by, as Captain Waters learned, a dent fully an inch deep in a deck-house showing where a barrel that knocked him down afterward struck.

Work was begun on the wreck Monday, the water being quiet until Tuesday afternoon, when it came up rough, and Harbor Transportation was wrecked. Wednesday the sea was so heavy that the masts had to be cut away, and Thursday no work could be done in unloading, the sea being too rough for the lighters to lie alongside. Friday, Saturday and Sunday with the wind from the north the sea was smooth, and good progress was made, about two thousand barrels being taken out in these three days. Yesterday the between decks having been cleared out the work was slow, as the barrels had to be fished from the hold, through the hatchways. Today the lower deck is being cut away by the divers; this will let the barrels which float come to the surface, and greatly facilitate the work of unloading.

The pounding of the ship Wednesday and Thursday broke the cargo, and the barrels rolling about in the holds were badly broken up. In some cases the hoops were knocked off, and the barrels fell to pieces; in others the strong staves were broken and the barrels are fished out, partially filled with thick oil, some of which is saved.

During the week tug Aquidneck, schooners Young America, Emma, J. M. Bayles, Anthony and Burton, steam lighters Archer, Howard and Bay View, Harbor Transportation No. 1, barges Chester Griswold and Archer and wrecking steamer R. J. Merritt have been engaged in the work, which has been under direction of Captain John Waters, with whose work Captain Masson and the mate of the ship, who remain here, and one of the owners, who came on from New York, are more than satisfied.

Captain Waters has arranged to bring a steamer with oil tanks to the vessel and pump out the oil floating inside the wreck, as in this way a considerable quantity can be saved, none having yet escaped from the vessel, though much has been washed from the wrecking vessels.

In addition to the cargo of 7,000 barrels of cotton-seed oil the vessel had on board upwards of 18,000 white oak staves for barrels, the value of which will be greatly decreased by the soaking in oil they have received.

There is a chance that the vessel can be hauled off the rocks and towed into the harbor, and an attempt will be made to do this on the first high tide. If she could be brought into smooth water all the oil now in barrels could be saved, and probably nearly all of that broken loose could be pumped out.

The oil was valued at New Orleans at $140,000, and insured for $120,000. It is of an amber color, in the barrels, and, though so much of it has broken loose, it gives out no odor on board the ship.

NEW YORK SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. S. Ogden Jones gave a musicale yesterday afternoon at her home. Not more than forty people were invited, though the musical program was unusually fine.

Mrs. William D. Sloane will give an engagement dinner to twenty guests this evening at her home, Mr. H. Le Grand Cannon and Miss Thompson being the guests of honor. Sir Roderick Cameron gave a dinner to Mr. Cannon and Miss Thompson last evening.

Miss Maud Pauncefote, eldest daughter of Sir Julian Pauncefote, will sail for Europe on May 6, in company with the wife and daughter of Senator Mitchell of Oregon. They will spend the season in London and Paris. The plans of Lady Pauncefote for the coming summer are yet undecided, but it is probable that she will sail with her three other daughters on June 20, and remain abroad until the autumn, going first to Germany. The British minister will remain in America during the summer.

POLICE NOTES.

John Martin complained that he was bitten by a dog owned by James Cokeley. Dog Constable Cash killed the animal.

David Goggin seems to be getting into trouble, right and left. He was arrested yesterday for drunkenness and now he is charged with assaulting Officer Ring. He will answer to both charges at the court on Friday.

Eighty-three dog licenses were issued yesterday. Thus far six hundred and forty-six licenses have been issued this spring.

Albert R. Phillips has been fined $2 and costs for drunkenness.

Officer Clarke found a stray horse on the street yesterday.

Dr. Solomon will discontinue his office in this city, as his practice in Fall River is such as to require all of his attention.

Readers of The Critic have wondered who the new Boston correspondent is, whose bright letters in the April numbers of that paper have appeared over the initial "W." The writer of those letters, who has become the successor of the lamented Mr. Alexander Young, is now declared to be Mr. Charles Edgar Lewis Wingate of the Boston Journal, author of "An Impossible Possibility" and "Can Such Things Be?" Mr. Wingate is a Harvard A. B. (1883), and a contributor to Lippincott's, Belford's, Our Little Ones, etc. He continues his sketches of Shakespeare's heroines on the stage by following his article on "Famous Hermiones," published in the January Cosmopolitan, with an article in the May issue on "The Cleopatras of the Stage."

All things may come to him who waits, but they are likely to come a good deal quicker to him who hustles.—[Somerville Journal.

For addition Local News see fifth page.

TOILET SETS

At Reduced Prices

During this week.

14 sets at $2.00; former price $2.50
10 sets at 2.50; former price 3.00
9 sets at 4.00; former price 4.50

ERASTUS P. ALLAN,

131 & 133 Thames Street.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ARRIVED FOR

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SUSQUEHANNA STOVE

COAL

557 tons, bright and clean.

341 THAMES STREET.

House Cleaning.

We are making a special effort to please and accommodate the public in our carpet-cleaning department at this season. Send us your carpets and rugs at once.

Mattresses renovated and made over. Furniture dipped in naphtha.

Lace Curtains and draperies a special feature. Blankets scoured without shrinking them. Family washing by the week or month.

First-class laundry work guaranteed. Orders by telephone to

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,
306 Thames Street, or at the Works.

NEWPORT LAUNDRY CO.,

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Dr. Wm. B. Solomon

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

Office No. 93 No. Main St., opposite E. S. Brown's Dry Goods Store.
Fall River, Mass.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Consultation free.

Do not class this with ordinary medical advertisements. These physicians have been long before the public as experts in their profession, the father having practiced fifty years the son twenty, and have a reputation in the New England states second to none. All cases treated on a strictly scientific basis. Treatment given

BY MAIL.

The doctor is convinced by long experience, and past successes, that the above cases can be treated successfully by mail. These diseases have unmistakable symptoms, and when described by letter, enable the doctor to prescribe with great accuracy and certainty; this fact has induced him to start a special department for treatment by letter, the charges for which will be so low as to be within the reach of all. Take advantage of this now, as the terms may be raised later on. This is the only opportunity ever offered for obtaining the services of an expert at a trifling expense, which usually can be obtained only at a heavy outlay, beyond the reach of most sufferers. Do not be humbugged by quacks with free prescriptions, patent medicines, so-called medical agencies, companies and the like, who print disgusting books to frighten you into accepting treatment, and then hand your case over to inexperienced assistants. Such persons pretend to cure all malignant diseases with one or two remedies, while true science teaches that the remedy must be suited to the various stages of the disease.

Send for Symptom Blank. Enclose postage stamp.

BATTERIES DE CUISINE

Made to order, carefully repaired and retinned.

Coppersmiths and Sheet Metal Workers,

THE DECECO COMPANY,

12 High Street.

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BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.

NOTO,

An Unexplored corner of Japan,

BY PERCIVAL LOWELL.

One of Our Conquerors, by George Meredith.
The Enchanted, by John Bell Bouton.
A New York Family, by Edgar Fawcett.
A Queer Family, by Effie W. Merriman.
The Golden Goat, by Paul Arene.
A Field of Tares, by Clo. Graves.
Society As I Have Found It (paper edition, 50c), by Ward McAllister.

C. E. HAMMETT, JR.

Balzac's Ursula,

Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley.

Excursions in Art and Letters, by Wm. W. Story.
One of Our Conquerors, by George Meredith.
The Risen Dead, by Florence Marryat.
Ardath, the Story of a Dead Self, by Marie Corelli.
The Peerless Cook Book, by Mrs. D. A. Lincoln; price 15c.

GEORGE H. CARR,

NO. 172 THAMES STREET.

Society As I Have Found It,

By Ward McAllister. Cassell's Sunshine Series.
Grandison Mather, by Henry Harland.
The Golden Goat, by Paul Arene.
The Washington Cook Book.

FOR SALE BY
NEW YORK BOOK CO.,
142 THAMES STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

Valuable Plants

AT AUCTION

On Thursday, April 30, at Aquidneck Hall, at 10 o'clock,

Will be sold:—100 Raspberry Plants, 100 Blackberry, 500 Strawberry and 50 Currants. To be sold without reserve.

THOS. BURLINGHAM, Auct'r.

Administratrix's Sale of

Antique and Modern Furniture,

At Auction, on Tuesday, May 5, at 10 o'clock, at old Minton Cottage, Kendall Estate, Washington St.

Will be sold:—Old-fashioned Carved Post Bedstead, Carved Foot Sofa, Inlaid Sideboards, Bureaus, and also Chamber Sets, Carpets, Rugs, Bed Clothing, Mattresses, Crockery and Glassware and a variety of other articles.

Inspection on Monday from 2 until 5 P. M.

THOS. BURLINGHAM, Auct'r.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
—OF—

FURNITURE

At Auction on Thursday, April 30, at 10 o'clock at Aquidneck Hall,

Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Straw Matting, Springs, Single Bedsteads, Mattresses, Carpets, Ornaments, Crockery, Glassware, etc.

By order mortgagee,

THOS. BURLINGHAM, Auct'r.

AUCTION SALES.

HAVING made the necessary arrangements I am prepared to conduct auction sales of all descriptions at reasonable rates, and would solicit a share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. W. FREEBORNE.

Office hours from 6 to 8 P. M., 118 Spring St.

WANTED.

Parties wanting to buy tables will do well by calling at H. J. Jones's, 14 Mill street, and see the large stock of tables from $1.50 to $10.

I have a lot of new and second-hand furniture which I sell at a very low price.

Please examine my goods.

H. J. JONES, 14 Mill Street.

TO RENT.

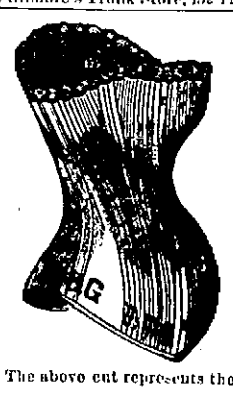
Two Connecting Rooms,

Suitable for offices; ten feet between joints; with closets, water and gas. Second floor, No. 202 Thames street.

CHAS. E. HAMMETT, JR.,
202 Thames street.

FOR SALE.

One new, hand-stitched folded harness, very cheap, at Gilmore's Trunk Store, 152 Thames St.



The above cut represents the

"R. & G." CORSETS,

One of the best makes of corsets in America. These corsets possess actual virtues; they are extra long in the waist, have small bust, made of coutil, boned with best French horn and superior in various ways to many other makes. We have the sole agency for them in this city. We have them in white and black in sizes from 18 to 36 inch. Try them, and if you don't like them you can return them to us.

In consequence of many additional new makes of corsets we find our corset department too crowded, and to gain space quickly we have decided to name these exceptional prices on the following corsets:—

The celebrated "Watch Spring," regular price $1.25, for only 89c.

Genuine C. P. and P. D., regular price $1.75 for $1.40.

Sateen C. P. and P. D., regular price $2.50, for $1.95.

German Woven Corsets, regular price 75c., for 62c.

It should be borne in mind that these special prices are for one object only, namely, to gain room for us, and ladies are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity and thereby save money, as these prices will be discontinued as soon as our object is gained.

The Bee Hive,

159 THAMES STREET.